The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XL. LOUISVILLE, MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1870 NEW SERIES. NO. 529.

WASHINGTON.

Gov. Stevenson Refuses to Accept Golladay's Resignation.

An Attempt at Reconciliation Among the Virginia Radicals.

Mr. Beck Goes For Ben Butler and His New Policy.

Gen. Sherman Pays a Visit to the Big War-ship.

Minister Washburne Opposes the Memphis and El Paso Railroad.

National Bank Notes to be the New Currency.

Movement to Abolish the Income Tax.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

MR. BECK AFTER BUTLER.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—There was an excited debate in the House yesterday on the Georgia bill, in which the Democrats participated quite freely. Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, in reply to Ben. Butler, spoke as follows of the proposed new policy of the Radical party:

Dangerous as was the avowal of the gentleman from Massachusetts that he intended by this bill to give a new lease of power to the Governor, the Legislature and the present State officers of Georgia revolutionary as was that announcement, it is as nothing compared with other avowals of the purpose to which I knew the Radical leaders of the Republican party were rapidly approaching. That avowal of the gentleman was in substance that he wanted to pass this bill as a precedent, to show to the people of this country that Congress has the right to exercise the same power over any State, no matter where, that, in its opinion, does not properly protect life, liberty and property within its borders. That Congress claimed the right to seize that State by the throat and compel it to do what Congress chooses to say it should do. He pointed to the State of Tennessee and announced that, if his friends would stand by him, he would seize her as he now proposed to seize Georgia. I knew that the more Radical men of the Republican party were rapidly approaching that point, but this is the first time that I have ever heard the purpose deliberately avowed upon this floor. It requires a bold man like the gentleman from Massachusetts to avow it now, and it is well that it has been avowed. It is well for the country now to understand it. It is not particularly because the Republican party wants to retain power in the State of Georgia that this bill is to be passed, but because they want a principle established which will authorize Congress to seize any State, no matter where, that does anything that Congress may believe is wrong in the treatment of citizens of that State within her own borders, in regard either to the persons, liberty, or property of her citizens.

GEN. SHERMAN

returned to Washington yesterday from a visit to the Monarch with Commodore Worden and other visitors, where he was handsomely entertained. On nearing the British steamer, her yards were manned, and the officers, marines and sailors, under Capt. Commerell, drawn up to receive the visitors. After three salutes, usual only on grand occasions, the party were conducted through all the portions of the vessel and every matter of interest pointed out and explained by the officers of the Monarch, after which they were conducted to the lunch-room, where a magnificent collation was spread. At its conclusion Gen. Sherman, in a few appropriate remarks, thanked Capt. Commerell for his courtesies. Gen. Sherman's address was responded to by the Captain in a feeling manner. Soon farewells were exchanged, and the Monarch sailed down the bay.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

The House Sub-committee on Commerce met yesterday, and were engaged in their labors upon the bill providing for an ample appropriation for the improvement of rivers and harbors. The exact amount that the committee will recommend is not decided, but in the committee there appears to be a feeling that a large appropriation is after all far better economy.

VIRGINIA POLITICS.

It appears by special dispatches from Richmond that the efforts which have been made for the past two or three days to unite the two wings of the Republican party in Virginia have failed. One of the Radical State Central Committee proposed a plan that each committee should appoint a sub-committee, who should have joint power to call a State Convention for the election of delegates opposed to the Democratic party. The Conservative party, however, maintains that it is the only party having a legitimate State Committee, and refuses to acquiesce in any movement to unite with the malcontents.

FIGHT IN TEXAS.

Information has been received from Wise county, Texas, giving an account of a fight, in the early part of February, between a party of the citizens of that county and a band of Indians who were on a stock thieving expedition, in which four of the citizens were killed, and those remaining, eleven in number, every one wounded. It is not known that the savages met with any loss whatever. They succeeded in making their escape without being attacked by any other whites. The Indians were the Apaches, who have become daily more troublesome than ever to the white settlers in the less civilized portions of Texas. As soon as the spring has sufficiently advanced, and the Texan drovers begin their move with stock toward California, the 6th United States Cavalry, now on duty at Fort Richards, Texas, will be detailed as an escort to the droves, and will make short work of extermination of every band of Indian depredators met with on their route across the Texan prairies.

NATIONAL BANKS.

The following National Banks have recently been discontinued as public depositories and financial agents of the Government: First St. Louis and Second St. Louis.

THE LOUISVILLE BUREAU.

Capt. R. E. Johnson, of the First United States Infantry, has been ordered to the temporary duty connected with the Freedmen's Bureau at Louisville, Ky.

GOLLADAY.

Governor Stevenson, of Kentucky, telegraphs here that, owing to the peculiar circumstances under which Representative Golladay, of that State, resigned, he cannot accept his resignation. He deems it due to the State and to the member himself that there shall be a full investigation, and a decision by the House in the premises. The decision of the House in the Whittemore case was that the resignation to the House was final, and it is doubtful if Golladay will be recognized as a member, even if he desires to withdraw his letter to the Speaker. In the meantime, whatever may be the result of this new question, the Military Committee will go on and finish up Golladay's case.

CAPT HALL,

the Arctic explorer, lectured here last night before the President, Vice President Colfax, Chief Justice Chase and a large audience, on the Arctic regions, and announced at the conclusion that if Congress would appropriate one hundred thousand dollars, to be expended by the President in fitting up the expedition, he would in his third trip reach the North Pole, and plant the American flag there, in three years.

MEMPHIS AND EL PASO RAILROAD.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Secretary Fish will transmit to the Senate next week some official correspondence on file in the State Department, showing that Minister Washburne had warned capitalists in France against what he alleges were misrepresentations made by citizens of this country regarding a corporation styling itself the Memphis & El Paso Railroad Company. He states that the road has no charter, no subsidies from Congress, that its bonds are not guaranteed by the Government, and, although a bill to grant it the right of way through the public lands had passed one branch of Congress, it had failed to become a law. Mr. Washburne justifies his course on the ground that there had been considerable money invested in the corporation on the belief that it bore similar relation to the General Government that the Pacific railroads did, while the fact was that it only existed by State authority.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

A letter dated Havana, February 25th, and received here to-day, says that the resignation of General Jordan as commander of the Cuban forces is credited by the friends of the insurgents in that city, and his escape to the United States was expected. It adds that the leading insurgents have been holding out from assurances received by members of the Junta in this city, that the Congress, differing from the Administration on the question, would certainly take steps to recognize the Cubans as entitled to belligerent rights; but three months having elapsed nearly since it assembled, they have well nigh abandoned all expectation, and have become demoralized over the [illegible] no important preliminary action [illegible] has been taken that would indicate [illegible] of relief in the future.

GENERAL BUTLER

has written a letter to one of the correspondents here, in which he explains his allusion in the House the other day to newspaper men as a class who hang around the Capital and [illegible] by writing lies to their journals, and disclaims fully any reference to the respectable members of the profession, who, he says, can be as easily singled out from the bad ones as rascally lawyers can be told from the respectable members of the bar; and he particularizes by saying that the class he means is the one that swindles hotels and boarding-houses, dead-heads on railroads, and imposes generally on the public, because he can the more successfully do so from being a newspaper man. As to a threat which he has heard that newspaper men intend to ignore him hereafter and never mention his name, he says he stands in no fear, for they never have let him alone and he don't believe they ever will. He adds that a Western correspondent said to him the other day that the proprietor of the paper told him to always fill up his column about Butler when he had nothing else to write about.

THE CURRENCY.

The Banking Committee have agreed to fix upon national bank notes as the currency to be named in the $50,000,000 bill to be reported on Monday under the instructions of the House for an increase of the circulation. It will be opposed in the House on the new ground that the country is close on the heels of specie payments, and that, when they are reached, the volume of currency will be largely increased by the circulation of gold and silver coin.

THE INCOME TAX.

A movement is on foot for the total abolition of the income tax, and is likely to be successful. The Ways and Means Committee having decided to reduce internal taxation thirty millions of dollars, it will be proposed to abolish the income tax, which does not yield a revenue of more than thirty millions. By such a course as this Congress will be able to reach the desired end without being annoyed by attempted legislation looking to a reduction of taxation on special interests rather than on general ones like the income tax.

THE CADETSHIP BUSINESS.

The Cadetship Committee find great difficulty in getting more witnesses. They say there has been so much noise in and out of Congress that witnesses who have recently been summoned, fearing publicity in the matter, are placing themselves out of the way of the summons, and the deputy Seargeants-at-Arms report that they search for them in vain. The sub-committee returned to-day from Philadelphia, and reported that they examined ex-United States Marshal Milward in the Covode case, and that he testified that he received a thousand dollars for the appointment, but that Covode did not know of any consideration ever having passed. Nothing else was done to-day by the committee.

[To the Associated Press.]

CAPT. HALL'S LECTURE.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Capt. Hall delivered a lecture to-night at Lincoln Hall to a dense audience, including the President, Vice-President, Chief Justice Chase, and many members of Congress. He related his experience in the Arctic regions, and said his intention in the coming year was to ask an appropriation of $15,000 for an expedition to the North Pole in the interest of science, geography, and commerce. As to the last named he had no doubt of the discovery of extensive whaling ground, and was willing the money should be placed in the hands of President Grant for disbursement. This remark was received with applause.

MR. GOLLADAY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6.—Governor Stevenson, of Kentucky, has telegraphed to Mr Golladay refusing to accept his resignation as member of the House of Representatives, urging that duty to his State and his constituents, and his own honor, demands a full investigation of the charges against him in relation to the sale of cadetships, by the only tribunal to which he is amenable under the circumstances.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

Owing to the large number of national banks which have been discontinued voluntarily or otherwise as designated depositories of the public funds, the books of the Treasurer now show a reduction within the past year of the amount deposited as security for public deposits from thirty-three and a half to seventeen or eighteen millions.

WANT EMPLOYMENT.

In consequence of the resumption of work in the various navy-yards, the department has lately been besieged by applications for employment. They are generally referred to the commandants of the different navy-yards.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

The finance report, which was thought would have been issued from the office of the public printer in January, will be finished in about ten days. The reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and Navy Department, report of the new Naval Register, and other prominent official documents are expected to be completed in a few days.

THE INDIANS.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs recently heard an argument from Hon. Isaac N. Morris against the bill under consideration proposing a consolidation of the tribes and nations, and the establishment of a territorial government over them.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The Contest for the Billiard Championship—Deery Beaten by Rudolph—Score 1,501 to 1,327.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—A large audience, among them a considerable number of ladies, were attracted to the Pavilion tonight to witness the contest for the diamond championship. It was the American game—1,500 points, pushing and crotch shots, barred. Deery won the first inning, and played for safety. Rudolph followed with a run of six. The following is the score:

Deery—0, 3, 6, 0, 27, 37, 9, 12, 0, 0.

Rudolph—6, 914, 0, 3, 9, 21, 28, 88, 3, 0, 0.

Deery—0, 0, 3, 21, 8, 9, 3, 55, 11, 200, 35, 200, 28.

Rudolph—57, 46, 60, 3, 0, 20, 1, 0, 60, 9, 0, 16.

10:30 p m.—Game. Deery 670, Rudolph 466. Great excitement. Deery is the favorite by great odds.

11:30 p. m.—Deery—0, 33, 3, 0, 0, 66, 36, 3, 8, 42, 12, 39, 9, 30, 9, 7.

Rudolph—81, 39, 18, 3, 3, 0, 0, 16, 0, 27, 27, 3, 13, 6, 6, 3, 0.

12 Midnight—Score: Deery—0, 15, 16, 6, 67 3.

Rudolph—21, 18, 3, 0, 3, 279.

Wildest applause, the game standing—Deery, 1,044; Rudolphe, 1,031.

Between 3,000 and 4,000 persons are present now, but the utmost order and good feeling prevail. Score:

Deery—10, 3, 0, 0, 0, 9, 0, 15, 0, 6, 24, 3.

Rudolph—0, 3, 0, 12, 9, 3, 6, 68, 84, 27, 156, 0.

Deery—3, 7, 15, 0, 3, 36, 3, 0, 0, 3, 34, 3, 3, 0, 0.

Rudolph—0, 15, 9, 8, 3, 12, 0, 3, 0, 0, 0, 9 0, 42.

Rudolph won the game about 1 a. m. Deery claimed foul, creating terrible excitement for a few minutes, but it all calmed down when the referee decided in his favor. Terrible excitement, but no damage as yet. There could not have been less than 4,000 persons present. At the conclusion of the game great confusion prevailed for a few minutes, when the crowd seized Rudolph and carried him from the building.

ST. LOUIS.

Female Suffrage a Necessity.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—At the regular meeting of the Women's Suffrage Association of this State, held last night, Albert Todd, a prominent lawyer of this city, delivered quite an elaborate address in favor of extending suffrage to women. The most notable feature of the speech in substance is as follows: "The passage of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments necessitates a new infusion of an intelligent, educated American element into our canvasses or the country will suffer great injury. Our population is estimated at forty millions; of these thirty millions are American descendants of the original stock or of foreigners; of the remaining ten millions, six millions are foreign born and four millions negroes. As long as we had only this foreign blood of our own origin, though of different languages and reared under different forms of government, we got along very well, but now comes four millions of new brethren, with an estimated vote of 800,000, which in some States will be the controlling vote, and which must be conceded an ignorant vote; in fact little better than brute force. We must have a remedy for this additional ignorant vote, and it can only be found in extending the franchise to women. By this means we acquire four millions of intelligent voters, and the noxious ingredients are overcome. Mr. Todd dwelt upon this point with much emphasis, and considered female suffrage indispensably necessary for the welfare and prosperity of the country.

CINCINNATI.

The Southern Railroad Bill—A Bogus Lottery Man Arrested.

CINCINNATI, March 6.—The recent vote in the Kentucky House, laying the Cincinnati Southern railroad bill on the table, is not regarded here, by either its friends or foes, as decisive. Accounts from various points of central and eastern Kentucky represent the public sentiment as strongly aroused, and much feeling is manifested, especially against Governor Stevenson, on account of sending in his Fifteenth amendment message at the moment regarded as vital for the bill.

Five or six inches of snow fell here early this morning, but rapidly disappeared.

Many persons were admitted to the various churches to-day. Wm. Morely Punshon is in the city, and preached at Wesley Chapel this afternoon. During Lent, Union Mission services will be held each night by the Episcopalians.

A man named Boyd was arrested on Saturday on the charge of conducting a bogus lottery scheme under the name of H. H. Robeson. He seems to have sold tickets to all parts of the country.

A young lady of Atlanta, Ga., caused a good deal of excitement on Thursday last in the pursuit of a snow-bird which was hopping along the street. After a long race and a skillful flank movement, the bird was captured and caged.

NEW YORK

A Remarkable Story from France.

The Emperor Napoleon Said to have Died Last September.

Etc. Etc. Etc.

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal

ALBANY CATTLE MARKET.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 6.—Receipts of beeves, 4,700 head, generally of poor marketable quality. About 1,200 went through to New York in first hands. The demand for Brighton is good. Prices are ¼@½c per lb lower. J. Donoe sold 15 Canada, averaging 1,300, at $7 43. A. Sinclair sold 19, averaging 1,050, at 7¼c. W. H. Thompson sold 18 Illinois, averaging 1,250, at 8¼c. J. Bells sold 32 Kentucky, averaging 1,520, at $7 85. Livingston & Rosenthal sold 82 Michigan, averaging 1,220, at 7¼c; 20, averaging 910 lbs, at 6¾c, 53 Illinois, averaging 1,200 lbs, at 7¾c; 14 Kentucky, averaging 1,470, at 8¼c; 29, averaging 1,425, at 8¼c. J. B. Abber, 18 Illinois, averaging 1,250, at 8c; 36 averaging 1,300, at $8 20. S. Housley, 36 averaging 1,250, at $8 45; 27, averaging 1,165, at 7½c; 13 rough oxen, averaging 1,500, at 6¼c. M. C. Gillies, 20 Canada, averaging 1,080, at 7c. W. Gordon, 50, averaging 1,200, at 7¾c. About 2,000 head have changed hands here. Sheep are down ¼@½c per lb. The demand is slow except for Brighton. Prices range from 5@9¼c, the outside for extra choice Canada averaging 144. Receipts 14,800.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The money market was without change, and easy at four to six per cent. on call. Prime indorsed business notes were inactive at seven to eight per cent.

THE WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT

shows an increase of $148 570 in loans, $294,208 in specie, $1,945,298 in deposits, and $294,109 in legal tenders.

BONDS.

The Government bond market closed firm. Foreign exchange steady.

THE GOLD MARKET

opened at 114¼ before the Board, and at 10 a. m. at 113¾, then advanced to 114, and closed at 3 p. m. at 113¾. After the Board adjourned sales were made at 113¾, and the market closed weak at 113¾ to 113⅞.

THE STOCK MARKET

was firm and advanced, closing strong, with an upward tendency.

[To the Associated Press.]

BASE BALL TOURNAMENT.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Should the negotiations now going on between the Atlantic, Mutual, Athletic and Red Stocking Base Ball Clubs, looking to the holding in Brooklyn of a grand tournament, which shall decide the question of championship, succeed, it will surpass in general interest any similar contests which have hitherto taken place. The proposition, as it stands, is that the Athletics of Philadelphia and the Red Stockings of Cincinnati shall visit New York, and single engagements will take place as follows: Beginning on Monday, the Athletics will play against the Red Stockings; on Tuesday the Mutuals and Athletics; on Wednesday the Red Stockings and Mutuals; on Thursday the Atlantics and Athletics; on Friday the Red Stockings and Atlantics; on Saturday the Mutuals and Atlantics. The club winning the greatest number of games to take the title.

NAVAL.

Orders have been received at the Brooklyn navy-yard to fit out the Tennessee, a screw vessel of the first rate, of 2,135 tons, naval measure, mounting 13 guns. It is understood that she will be the flag-ship of Vice Admiral D. D. Porter, and will go to European waters this summer.

DISCHARGED AND REARRESTED.

Cook and Farrington, charged with complicity in defrauding the Government in liquor gauging, have been acquitted by Commissioner Betts. Cook was subsequently arrested on other charges, on a warrant obtained by Collector Bailey, and gave bail in thirteen thousand dollars.

SENTENCED.

Jerome Bradley has been convicted of larceny of $100,000 worth of bonds from Morrison & Son and Hutchison, and sentenced to five years in the State prison.

THE CUBAN MOVEMENT.

A meeting of the Cuban League of the United States was held at Delmonico's this evening. General Quesada was expected to be present, but he and General Aldeman, of the Cuban Junta, sent letters of apology. General McMahon presided. Among those present were Generals Duryea, Bartlett, Gordon Granger, and Van Allen, and Cassius M. Clay. It was resolved to hold mass meetings in the leading cities of the United States, in order that the sentiments of the American people may be expressed on the Cuban question.

A BIG SENSATION.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The World has an extraordinary sensation in its Paris letter, of February 21st, published to-day. According to the gossip of the French saloons, the Emperor Napoleon III. died on 9th September last, under the knife of the surgeon Ricord, and in his place there reigns the Prince Imperial, as Napoleon IV., with Empress Eugenie as regent. The story runs that a near relative of the Emperor, though not in line of succession and bearing a close resemblance, appears in the place of Napoleon on the few occasions on which he has appeared in public. The correspondent says the plan originated with the late Emperor, who feared European complications, and that before his death he received promise from England, and it is believed from Russia, that they would aid in maintaining the Prince on the throne. The letter gives various reasons for crediting the story, and says it explains the recent remarkable change of policy on the part of the French Government. Nevertheless it appears very like an easily constructed canard.

THE WARD'S ISLAND RIOTERS.

The Legislative Committee of Commerce yesterday made a searching investigation into the cause of the recent riot among the immigrants on Ward's Island, and concluded that the complaints of the so-called rioters were not without sufficient foundation, and that reform is much needed. The testimony taken was all to the same purport: Food bad and not enough of it. There were only two wash-basins and but two towels for six hundred persons, and these changed but twice a week. No reading matter of any kind was provided. Clothes poor and soon became covered with vermin. Beds hard and uncomfortable, and bedding not often changed and generally dirty.

PETITIONING CONGRESS.

A petition is receiving many signatures here asking Congress to vote away no more of the public lands to the advantage of railway companies, but to save the remaining acres for the benefit of immigrants and settlers.

RAILROAD EXTENSION.

The extension of the Hackensack branch of the Erie road to 21½ miles from Jersey City was opened yesterday.

A STRIKE.

The laborers on the Delaware and Lackawanna railroad at Patterson have struck for higher wages, but the contractors refuse to accede to their demands.

JUDGE FULLERTON.

The trial of ex-Judge Fullerton will positively begin to-morrow in the U. S. Circuit Court. An enthusiastic friend of the accused yesterday offered to bet $10,000 against three cents that he would not be convicted.

PARDONED.

Alexander Reno, sentenced to twenty years in the State prison for outraging a child ten years old, has received a pardon from Gov. Hoffman, through exertions of the Russian minister, on condition of leaving the country at once. His father is an officer in the Russian army and member of the personal staff of the Czar.

ACQUITTED.

Emanuel Malloch was acquitted at Trenton of the charge of embezzling five thousand dollars while acting as paymaster in the navy.

CRAWFISHING.

The Sunday News pronounces false its story of last week that Nathan Kingsley absconded with thirty thousand dollars.

A burglary is reported Friday night at the store of Park & Tilford, 921 Broadway, and robbed of $2,100.

ROBBED.

Michael Tobin, a butcher and sheep dealer, was knocked down last night in Thirty-fourth street by two men and robbed of $12,000.

THE GOLD MEN.

The near approach of gold to par occasions a disinclination on the part of members of the Gold Exchange to pay dues. Several expulsions from the room are talked of.

GEO. W. HAVERSTICK,

of Erie, Pa., died here suddenly to-day of heart disease, aged 45.

CUBA.

Custom-House Frauds—Assassin of Greenwald Convicted and Sentenced—Insurgents Killed.

HAVANA, March 5.—The Captain General and Intendente Santos have lately discovered new and important frauds in the collection of customs and other new schemes for robbing the Government.

Seamara, the assassin of Greenwald, was this morning found guilty of murder and sentenced to be executed this afternoon.

Insurgent Col. Menos, Capt. Mariana Madrigot, and thirteen others have been killed during engagements with the Spaniards in the Cinco Villas district.

HAVANA, March 6.—The police arrested last night fifty-one members of the Masonic fraternity who were holding morning service at their lodge. The arrests were made for a violation of the law prohibiting assemblies without permission of the authorities. Several foreigners present were not molested.

LEXINGTON.

The Todhunter Case Undecided—The Jury Discharged.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

LEXINGTON, KY., March 6.—Our Circuit Court adjourned last night at 10½ o'clock. The jury in the Todhunter case, being unable to make a verdict, was discharged. Todhunter was bailed in the sum of $3,000. Reports say they stood as follows: For hanging, one; for a term of ten years in the penitentiary, six; and for acquittal, five. Todhunter, after being bailed, returned to the jail and remained there all night.

CAIRO.

A Drunken Woman Jumps Overboard and is Drowned.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

CAIRO, March 6.—A female deck passenger on the Mary Houston jumped overboard while crazy drunk, at Paducah last night, and was drowned. Her son, eight years old, was sent back by the officers of the Houston to B. C. Levi at Louisville, with instructions to deliver the boy to relatives if any are found. The woman's name is unknown. She took passage at Louisville for New Orleans.

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

The Remarkable Speech of the Bishop of Mondovi.

[Rome (Feb. 12) Correspondence of the London Times.]

I ought to have told you more of what I saw and heard on Tuesday, for, as now appears, it was something out of the way. The voices were very loud; the bell rang several times; there was a false break-up; the doors opened, the Swiss guard, the servants of the bishops and cardinals—a host of them—and a considerable crowd of people, all hastened to the entrance of the council hall; the doors were closed again, and remained closed for ten minutes; then out came the fathers, all excited, some looking determined, most very uncomfortable. I did not write all this, because if nothing came of it I should have been presenting you with a mare's nest. But here is the explanation. The speaker was Ghilardi, bishop of Mondovi, the same man who some years ago preached in the Duomo, at Milan, and gave such offense that a bomb was fired under the pulpit. His speech was a studied and very unsparing philippic against the leaders of the opposition. The tone at first was that of a homily, paternal and unctuous, but Ghilardi soon followed a more natural vein. He told the Gallican and German chiefs that they were creating discord in the council, and then proclaiming it to all the world. This, he said, was intolerable, and an end must be put to it. Such men were converting a most auspicious design into a scandal and cause of offense. He charged them with pride, with ignorance, with downright impudence—*impudicizia*—and, as far as he could venture to say it, with heresy. The objects of his attack found it rather too much for their patience, and exclaimed, in a great variety of languages, that they had had enough of this, and would listen no more. The legate rang his bell several times, but each side took the rebuke as addressed to the other, and the more he rang his bell, the louder Ghilardi declaimed, and the more, too, did the French and Germans try to shout him down. They took to stamping on the floor, and to beating the benches—and I must remind you that among other privations, the fathers are sitting on hard boards, covered with Brussels carpeting. Then, all at once, they rose up, as if to rush out of the hall, addressing angry ejaculations to the Italian as they passed the pulpit, and, it is positively asserted, shaking their fists at him—more likely the bundles of *schonata* I saw them grasping with something like a quiver of emotion. At the appearance of the flying crowd between the two screens, the doorkeepers threw open the great doors, but by the time I had got there, with everybody else in the church, the doors were closed again. The legate had managed to recall the fugitives, though the declaimer went on, and did go on, they say, even when the council, after a formal discussion, was finally leaving the hall. This I give as I am told, but of course it must occur to every Englishman that, after Dupanloup and Strossmayer had been allowed to have their say, it would have been at least wise to let Ghilardi have his.

It has been whispered for several weeks here that there lay in the vatican a bull against the Fenians by name, which the Irish and American bishops here, and still more a good many Irish priests, were earnestly beseeching his Holiness to send back to the place that it came from, whatever that may be. As the bull might never appear, to allege its existence would only be running the risk of a stout and incisive contradiction. However, it now appears, and the aforesaid bishops are so frightened that they wish the council may never end, and never cease to sit, summer or winter. It is all very well, they say, for the Pope to fire paper bulls against Fenians, but, unfortunately, the latter do not confine themselves to blank cartridge, and are not very particular as to the direction of their missiles. At New York, it appears, the Fenians are a recognized institution. They have their public parades, their competitions like our Wimbledon, and their distribution of prizes. So Monsignor McCloskey, Archbishop of New York, asks how in the world he is to be expected to present himself before all these men on a field day and consign them all to eternal perdition. There are things a man can do, and there are things he can't; at least, bishops and priests think so, though Pius IX. appears to be of another opinion. Upon the whole, and taking a practical view of the subject, they say it would have been better to leave it alone. Some of them go so far as to charge the Irish cardinal and the English archbishop with the conception of the bull, as a piece of toadyism to the British Government, done, as it appears, at others' cost, rather than their own. The bull speaks of Ireland and America, whereas, it is notorious, they say, that every Irishman in London, particularly in Westminster, is a Fenian, and that every Catholic chapel would be half emptied at the bare mention of the word. Then as for the cardinal, he sits in Dublin, surrounded by English troops, with a viceroy always ready to pat him on the back, if he likes that sort of encouragement. Others observe that the Fenians really have at present no evil intentions, and that if they have a fancy for drill and target practice, so also have the English, with, perhaps, very little intention of ever shooting a live man. England, of course, Fenians are not likely to attack, for reasons best known to themselves; and so long as they confine themselves to Ireland, and to their adopted home in the United States, they have a sort of right, it is argued, to indulge in a national pastime—not shooting, but talking and flourishing about it. There certainly is some reason in the argument that the willful and intractable nature of the people renders this a case more for private treatment than for sweeping denunciation. Perhaps there is more reason in the fact that the Irish always have been at this sort of work, and most likely always will be upon one pretext or another. The Irish bishops ask why they are to be employed as peace officers to keep in order people whom they feel to have real grievances. In deliverance of my own conscience, I beg to suggest two answers, which I do not expect the Irish bishops to care two-pence for. First, it is an understood thing that everybody who sets up to give good advice to his fellow-creatures does so not only at some risk, but even with the certainty that he will offend a good many and make enemies. When the clergy tell the people to be good and all that sort of thing, it is not because the people are good already, for in that case they don't want advice. It is because they are not so good as they ought to be, and on that account they will always be apt to take offense, and, perhaps, even retaliate after some fashion of their own. Not only every clergyman, but also every journalist expects, to provoke unpleasant antagonism if he does his duty honestly. So what is the special complaint of the Irish and American bishops, if they are told to reprobate publicly and solemnly that which they really must feel to deserve reprobation? Of course, when the Pope himself tells them it is wrong they can have no doubt about it. I must answer, further, that if the people are not to be told what is right and what is wrong, there is an end of all things, as far as Rome, and, indeed, everything else is concerned. The Pope, as we understand, claims a special commission for telling all the world what is true and what is false, what is right and what is wrong. It is only in the form and degree, and not at all in the matter, that his alleged commission differs from that claimed by every parson and every dissenting minister. Nay, the true and the false, the right and the wrong, are the things all the world is fighting, squabbling, scribbling, speechifying, wrangling, and abusing one another about. Are we to be told at once, that in one particular matter of rather serious dimensions there is no right or wrong, or at least these characteristics had better not be recognized? There can be no exceptions if the rule is to be established; the Pope undertakes to put us all right. If he wishes to stand well with us, he ought to put his own house—that is, his own people, in order. The British Government has been trying to do this, at some cost to English prejudice or self-esteem, and it is Ireland's turn to show a like renunciation of her dear little self. If the Irish Bishops do meet with any mischief in the execution of their duty, they will win for themselves and their church an amount of sympathy not to be gained by any triumphs or successes.

Six bishops spoke on Tuesday. There lies before me a list of 49 fathers who signed Schwartzenberg's address to the Pope, praying for greater liberty of deliberation and discussion. The address was either not received or received in silence. As these things are conducted, it might be hard to say which. There is a rumor of a similar address to be presented with many more signatures, and with a serious result to follow in case of rejection. The opposition *postulatum*, or address, in the matter of infallibility, was signed by 47 Germans, 34 French against only 24 on the other side, 30 Americans, 25 Orientals, and some Italians and English, making up altogether 150. Ullathorne is said to be one of those engaged in drawing up the canons which are to involve the absolute supremacy and consequently practical infallibility of the Pope. I hear that the worthy bishop does not think his secretary's disclaimer sufficient, and wishes to have it again very prominently stated that he is not a member of that objectionable "committee." He will have to take his side.

☞ A St. Louis husband had his suspicions aroused by catching his wife holding chloroform to his nose when he pretended sleep. She has gone to visit her mother.

FOREIGN.

The Irish Question Considered.

Territorial Policy of the United States.

No Monopoly in Ocean Cables.

Scenes of Violence and Bloodshed in Spain.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[BY CABLE TELEGRAPH.]

ENGLAND.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

The Saturday Review says the repression of lawlessness in Ireland should precede any legislation.

An able communication on the Irish question appears in the Times to-day, occupying nearly one page. The writer analyzes and justifies the Irish land bill as a noble and comprehensive measure; points out the defects of the bill, and shows they may be easily remedied.

THE TORY LEADER.

The Spectator ridicules the choice of the Duke of Richmond as the leader of the Tories in the House.

AMERICAN TERRITORIAL POLICY.

The Pall Mall Gazette says it is unable to admire the American policy of seeking to appropriate all the odds and ends of territory in the market, regardless of the character of the people or value of the land.

IRISH LAND BILL.

Mr. Gladstone to-day received a deputation of Irish people on the subject of the land bill now before Parliament, and in response to the address, promised every necessary modification in the details of the bill.

THE CITY OF BOSTON.

Apropos of the City of Boston, the journals to-day cite the case of the Washington, which was out four weeks with a broken rudder in 1866, but came into port safely at last.

BILLIARDS.

Another splendid contest at billiards occurred at Seymour's Hotel between Cooke, champion, and R. D. Stanley. The champion won, having made one break of 512 points and 167 successive spot-strokes.

A NEW CABLE.

LONDON, March 6.—A project is on foot for laying a new trans-Atlantic cable, smaller and lighter than those heretofore used. Estimated cost of the cable not to exceed £350,000. A scheme for connecting England with all her colonies by telegraph is talked of.

FRANCE.

THE PARIS RIOTERS.

PARIS, March 5.—An official note has been published denying the statement in the Moniteur that the prisoners who were arrested during the recent troubles were compelled to remain in confinement twenty days without having an examination. The note says all these prisoners were duly interrogated, but they refused to answer as to conspiracy, and were therefore imprisoned for contumacy. Of five hundred persons arrested seventy, so far, remain in custody, all on serious charges.

NEW OCEAN CABLE.

PARIS, March 5.—The Official Journal publishes a decree granting the permission of the Government to lay a second cable from the shores of France to Algiers, and this is accepted as establishing the fact that all monopoly in ocean cables is abolished.

VIOLATORS OF THE PRESS LAW CONVICTED.

PARIS, March 6.—Seven members of the editorial staff of the Reforme newspaper have been convicted of a violation of the Press law, and received sentences of one to four months' imprisonment; total fines, ten thousand francs. Mr. Bazieres, one writer in the Marseillaise, who on seeing the Emperor one day shouted "Vive la Republique," has been condemned to imprisonment for three months and fined five thousand francs.

GREAT UNEASINESS

is manifested by the friends of the University of France on account of certain clerical projects. An extraordinary committee has been constituted, with M. Guisati as chairman, to guard the interest of the university.

FRANCE AND INFALLIBILITY.

It is asserted that Count Daru sent a note to Rome remonstrating against the Papal Syllabus as severely compromising the interests of the Catholic religion, and intimating that if the dogma of infallibility is proclaimed France may be constrained to withdraw her troops from the Roman territory.

SPAIN.

THE DUKE DE MONTPENSIER IN MADRID.

MADRID, March 5.—Duke Montpensier arrived yesterday. He entered the city amid the firing of guns, ringing of bells, and great enthusiasm among the people. He will soon settle here definitely with his family.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE CORTES.

In the Cortes to-day a proposition was made for a vote of displeasure, because the Bishop of Osma was brought into the Chamber in custody of civil guards. The matter was summarily rejected by a vote of 132 against 9.

THE PROVINCES.

Important changes were made to-day in the administration of affairs of the provinces. No less than thirty governors have been removed or transferred.

THE CARLISTS

are very active and determined.

SCENES OF VIOLENCE

and bloodshed occurred to-day at Arragon and Segovia. No particulars.

MONTPENSIER.

MADRID, March 6.—Official denial is given to the dispatch which appeared in Paris journals stating that the Duke of Montpensier was received with ovations on his return to this city. In the Cortes yesterday Gen. Prim positively denied that the *coup d'etat* was intended in favor of the Duke. He declared the Cortes alone had the right to decide who should be the head of the government. He added that there was no reason why the arrival of the Duke of Montpensier should create a sensation. The election of the members of the Cortes so far has resulted in favor of the government.

ROME.

THE CARDINAL'S HAT.

LONDON, March 6.—Dispatches from Rome says the cardinal's hat has been promised to the primate of Poland.

THE COUNCIL.

It is asserted that the sessions of councils will be suspended during May, June, and July.

TURKEY.

THE BOSPHORUS OPEN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 6.—The Turkish Government has abolished the collection of tolls from vessels passing through the Bosphorus. Merchantmen are no longer subjected to delay and visitation during the passage.

BELGIUM.

NEW POSTAL TREATY.

BRUSSELS, March 5.—The new postal treaty between Belgium and the United States, which reduces ocean postage to one-half the present rates, was ratified by the former Government.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

PARIS, March 5.—Bourse firm; rentes 74f 57c.

LIVERPOOL, March 5.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 11⅛d; Orleans, 11⅜d. Sales 8,000 bales. California white wheat. 9s 1d; red western No. 2, 7s 9d@7s 10d. Western flour, 20s. Corn, No. 2, mixed, 27s. Oats, 2s 5d. Barley, 5s. Peas, 34s 6d. Pork, 92s 6d. Beef, 103s 6d. Lard, 63s 6d. Cheese, 73s. Bacon, 56s. Spirits petroleum, 1s 7d; refined, 1s 7¾d@1s 10d.

LONDON, March 5.—Tallow quiet at 46s. Common rosin, 5s 6d.

HAVRE, March 5.—Cotton closed quiet; afloat, 131½f.

ANTWERP, March 5.—Petroleum quiet and steady at 58½f.

FRANKFORT, March 5.—Bonds 95½@95¾.

MARINE NEWS.

LONDON, March 5.—The managers of the Ireland Steamship Company have sent out a great many vessels to cruise in search of the City of Boston. Heavy easterly gales have prevailed around the coast recently, and it is reported that no less than five hundred vessels are off Ireland, unable to make English ports. The officers of the Channel Squadron, just on the point of leaving Lisbon for Fayal, have been instructed to keep a sharp lookout for the missing steamer. There has been no further advance in the premium at the underwriters.

The Times reviews and discourages the attempts to build a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien.

LONDONDERRY, March 5.—The steamer Prussian from Liverpool arrived.

STETTIN, March 5.—The ice in the Baltic has broken up, and navigation will soon be resumed

QUEENSTOWN, March 6.—The steamship China, from New York, arrived last evening. The steamship Helvetia arrived to-day from New York.

PLYMOUTH, March 6.—The steamship Hammonia, from New York, arrived to-day.

☞ A few nights since Mr. Barney King was found, with his horse, in a stream of only ten inches of water, in Succasunna, Morris county, N. J. At the point where he was drowned the stream was parallel with the road on which he was driving, and a stone wall three feet high divided them. He was not aware of the existence of the wall, and in trying to drive over it upset his wagon, which so wedged him in that he could not extricate himself. His horse and himself were found drowned next morning.

SUNDAY'S DISPATCHES.

The following Telegrams appeared in yesterday's issue of the Courier-Journal.

MEMPHIS.

Meeting of Freight Agents—The Rates Adopted—A Felicitous Occasion.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

MEMPHIS, March 5.—The General Freight Agents' Association held an adjourned meeting at the Overton Hotel in this city to-night, and agreed to re-establish the rates of November 14th from Memphis on cotton to all points, and also established minimum rates to be charged from river points on all through cotton as follows: Cairo to New York, 98 cents; St. Louis and Evansville to New York, 88 cents; Jeffersonville to New York, 80 cents; Cincinnati to New York, 84 cents. Above points to Boston, Providence, &c., at usual differences. Fall River, 20 cents above New York.

Above rates are on compressed cotton; the usual difference to be charged on uncompressed. Rates from Nashville are to be based upon the minimum rate from Jeffersonville and Evansville, adding Louisville and Nashville railway arbitrary or boat rate. The above rates to be net rates, no rebates to be paid to shippers to secure or influence their shipments.

The railroad excursionists arrived here this evening from New Orleans, and will remain until Monday afternoon.

After the meeting of freight agents to-night, the whole party assembled in the ladies' parlor of the hotel, when C. W. Smith, Esq., Vice President of the association, acting on behalf of the excursionists, presented a splendid gold watch and chain to Col. C. S. Sawyer, manager of the Louisville and New Orleans freight express, and, on behalf of the ladies of the party, an elegant gold-headed cane to Capt. W. F. Harris, Superintendent of the Louisville, Nashville and Memphis Transfer Company.

MEMPHIS, March 5.—Members of the Freight Agents' Convention, recently held in New Orleans, arrived here this afternoon, accompanied by a large number of ladies, and were received by the city officials, and tendered the hospitalities of the city. A banquet was given at the Overton Hotel. The excursionists leave for home on Monday.

NASHVILLE.

The Bill Butler Referred To—Why It Failed—Escape of Prisoners—Negro Killed.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

NASHVILLE, March 5.—The bill referred to by Ben. Butler, in the House, yesterday, as having failed in the Tennessee Legislature is that authorizing the Governor to appoint Marshals and posses in any county, at his discretion. The bill passed the Senate unanimously, and a substitute was adopted in the House differing in no essential particular from the Senate bill. The Senate refused to concur and the House refused to recede, and thus each house from mere jealousy persisted in its action until Thursday, the last day there was a quorum present, when a conference committee recommended the passage of the Senate bill. On calling the roll it was ascertained that there was not a quorum present, when all chance of putting through the measure this session was at an end. The Legislature had already passed a most stringent bill for the punishment of masked marauders.

There are very few here who believe that Congress will interfere in Tennessee affairs. A number of office-holding Radicals, whose terms are about to expire, are moving heaven and earth for Congressional interference.

All the prisoners in jail at Columbia, among whom were two murderers, escaped last night.

At Decatur, Alabama, last night, a negro shot another named Walden, inflicting a mortal wound. Walden was sitting in his cabin, and the assassin thrust his gun through a crack in the door and fired. The deed was prompted by the green-eyed monster.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE - - - - - SATURDAY, MARCH 5.

THE GEORGIA BILL.

The debate on the Georgia bill was resumed.

MR. FARNSWORTH continued his argument against the bill. He contradicted the statement made yesterday by Mr. Butler that only two members from Georgia had been admitted to the House at the last Congress, and those through mistake, the fact being that six members out of seven were admitted. In criticism of the theory that the Government of Georgia was only provisional, he called attention to the fact that Governor Bullock, of Georgia, had not been signing himself Provisional Governor of Georgia, but Governor of Georgia; that his messages to the Legislature were not addressed to a Provisional Legislature, but to the Legislature of Georgia; that the test oath which all officers of provisional governments were required to take were not taken by the officers of the existing State government. Besides, he also wanted to know whether a provisional government could ratify an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, and what became of the ratification of the Fourteenth amendment by the Legislature of Georgia. If that theory was correct, that Legislature was only provisional and illegal.

MR. LAWRENCE replied that a provisional Legislature was just as lawful and regular, and had the same power within the scope of its authority as any other Legislature.

MR. FARNSWORTH remarked that, according to this bill, the Georgia Legislature was not only provisional but was illegal, and the logic of the bill, as well as the speech of Mr. Butler yesterday, was that everything done by that Legislature, including the election of United States Senators, was illegal. Therefore its ratification of the Fourteenth amendment was also illegal. Why not as well declare that Bullock shall be Governor of Georgia for six years or for life? Why it was monstrous; and more monstrous still, in the face and eyes of the fact that this same Governor was charged by the State Treasurer with stealing and appropriating money of the State. The only excuse for the bill was that if not passed the Republican party would lose the next election in Georgia. He was afraid they would also lose the next election in the State of New York.

MR. STEVENSON, of Ohio—How would you save it?

MR. FARNSWORTH, ironically—Why, of course, pass the law installing Republican officers there, and providing that their tenure of office shall be for life. There is an easier way of maintaining our ascendancy in the nation than by holding elections. That way is by act of Congress; that is the way to do it. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Butler) had yesterday raised a cry of murder in the House. Whenever he wanted to pass one of his reconstruction bills he got up in the House and cried murder, murder, and by a hew and cry of that sort got the bill passed. Whenever one of these bills was to be passed, the Washington Chronicle published an account of some great outrages, and immediately the Reconstruction Committee was called together and a bill reported to the House. He remembered that last year a gentleman, a very clever fellow, but a man whose politics were always those of the reigning dynasty, who had sold arms to the people of Georgia in the winter of 1860-61 with which to shoot down Union soldiers, went to Georgia, and, with the assistance of Governor Bullock, manipulated the Legislature and got a committee appointed to examine his claim for payment of those arms. The committee was manipulated so as to make a favorable report, but the Legislature refused to adopt or pay the claim. Thereupon this man came to Washington full of sorrow; his heart wrung to its depth, with tears in his eyes over the terrible persecution of negroes and loyal men of Georgia. That man was in favor of the reconstruction of Georgia at once. What was his touch-stone? It was that he could get his $25,000 and interest for arms he had sold in the State of Georgia. He (Farnsworth) felt that the passage of this bill and the prolonging of the terms of office of the men who now controlled the State, authorizing Governor Bullock to commence *de novo* and putting the power of the State into his hands, would be a most infernal outrage on the tax-payers of the State. He believed the bill was in the interest of the people who desired to perpetuate their reign, so they might put money in their purses.

MR. LAWRENCE made a legal argument in defense of the bill and to prove that the present State government of Georgia is only provisional, and much of his speech was a reply to objections and questions put by Mr. Farnsworth. One of these was to the point that the Senate had treated Georgia not as a provisional government but as an actual State government, to which Mr. Lawrence replied with the suggestion, which caused some laughter, that the Senate had not yet read his speech. In reply to the suggestion by Mr. Mayhew, that the State would not have been interfered with by Congress had it not been for the expulsion of the negro members of the Legislature, Mr. Lawrence said God, in His providence had permitted rebels so to demean themselves as to finally bring Congress to a sense of its duty and enable Congress to do what it should have done before. It was not the first instance of the kind in history.

MR. ELDRIDGE asked whether Georgia would have been reconstructed if she had sent to Congress a rabid, fanatical Republican delegation.

MR. LAWRENCE replied if Georgia had sent to both houses a regular radical set of Representatives and Senators, as she ought to have done, and she had also excluded from the Legislature colored Republicans, Congress would have taken Georgia for that crime against the Constitution, God, and humanity, into her military control, and reconstructed her.

In reply to another remark of Mr. Eldridge on the subject of paying the war debt, Mr. Lawrence said Congress would increase the tax on whisky, and thus make the Democratic party contribute its share. [Laughter.]

In reply to the question of Mr. Farnsworth as to when he had known a Provisional Legislature ratify a Constitutional amendment, he asked when had anything else but a Provisional Legislature, in every one of the late rebel States, ratified a Constitutional amendment.

MR. FARNSWORTH—Never, never.

MR. LAWRENCE—I undertake to say that every ratification of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth amendments has been by a Provisional Government, and before a State was entitled to representation in Congress.

MR. FARNSWORTH—The Thirteenth amendment got its validity by the ratification of those States that were in the Union.

MR. LAWRENCE repeated his assertion, and the discussion on the point was continued some time longer. He was allowed to occupy the floor one hour and three quarters, and his speech attracted the close attention of members.

MR. BECK addressed the House in opposition to the bill, contending that no legislation in regard to Georgia was necessary, and that her Senators and Representatives should present themselves to be sworn in; but if any legislation were necessary, then it should be simply in favor of a substitute which he offered, declaring that Georgia was entitled to representation. The statement the gentleman from Massachusetts [Butler] had ventured to make yesterday, that only two members from Georgia had been admitted to Congress, and that through mistake and misapprehension, showed either that that gentlemen regarded members of his party as a set of fools who would believe anything he said, even against their own knowledge of facts, or else that he knew the fact to be conclusive against him and therefore sought to pervert it. Referring to the remarks of Butler yesterday in regard to Tennessee, he said he knew more radical men of the Republican party were rapidly approaching that point of declaring the right of Congress to seize by the throat any State that didn't in the opinion of Congress protect the life, liberty and property of its citizens, but this was the first time this idea had been boldly avowed in the House, and it required a bold man, like the gentleman from Massachusetts, to avow it. It was well the country should understand it. It was not particularly because the Republican party wanted to obtain power in Georgia that this bill was to be passed, but because they wanted the principle established that Congress has authority to seize any State, no matter which, that does anything that Congress may think wrong in the treatment of its own citizens place a military commander over her, turn her out of the Union, dismiss her Representatives and remit her to military despotism. He had no doubt that the Republican party would follow the lead of the gentleman from Massachusetts, for it always followed the lead of its boldest man, and he had no doubt that the gentleman from Massachusetts had become the leader of the more radical element of the Republican party.

MR. NIBLACK—He is already.

MR. BECK—He may be already, and will be if he is not now.

Will the House stand by this bill and sanction this usurpation? The next step will be to turn Tennessee out, and when Tennessee is out, then will follow State after State of those that are obnoxious to the dominant majority of the House, and civil liberty on this continent will be at an end.

Speeches against the bill were also made by Messrs. Bird and Kerr.

MR. KERR declared the bill to be the pioneer in an infamous system of Congressional legislation, the initial movement of a new career of aggressive, unconstitutional and unwarranted legislation. Therefore he desired to enter his protest against it, and to call the attention of the country to the novel and extraordinary character of this proposition. If Congress could prolong the tenure of office of the Governor and Legislature of Georgia, as proposed, it could also, with the same logic, declare that the Forty-first Congress should continue until the 4th of March, 1970.

ADJOURNMENT.

At the close of Mr. Kerr's remarks the House adjourned.

CINCINNATI.

Extending the Limits of the City—The Rockport Railroad—The Tax on Pork Packers—The Board of Trade—A Lock Triumph—The Louisville Canal, Etc.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 5.—The Board of County Commissioners granted petitions to-day for the annexation to the city of the precincts of Lick Run and Camp Washington, the incorporated village of Woodburn and the territory lying between the Seventeenth ward and Columbia. This embraces territory lying east, northeast, and north of the city that will be a valuable acquisition.

The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade appointed to visit the proposed route of the Rockport and Northern Railroad, in Indiana, submitted a lengthy report to-day, strongly recommending Cincinnati to aid in building the road. The road is to leave the Ohio and Mississippi in the vicinity of Loogootee, running to Rockport, on the Ohio River, sixty miles, with the intention of connecting with the Owensboro and Russellville road now building to Nashville. The report claims that the distance to Chattanooga by this route will be but fifty-five miles further than by Louisville, and but thirty-four miles further than by Memphis. It recommends that the president and directors call an early meeting in Cincinnati of the friends of the road.

Information from Washington indicates that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has deferred the payment of the manufacturers' tax against pork packers until the first of June next. A number of retail dry goods and other dealers began paying silver in change to-day and probably many more will follow on Monday. Brokers have sold all their silver to day, generally to be used for this purpose.

P. P. Lane, of the firm of Lane & Bodly, was elected President of the Board of Trade to-day. Though Lane had no opposition, there were two tickets in the field for the remainder of the offices. The regular ticket was elected throughout.

Dispatches were received to-day of the achievement at Chicago of Hall's Victor Lock, of this city, over Sargent's Automatic Bank Lock. It created a considerable sensation. The news was placarded on bulletins, and attracted much attention during the day.

The Board of Trade held its annual meeting to-night. Resolutions were adopted urging Congress to appropriate $250,000 at the present session for the prosecution of the work on the Louisville canal. The President was instructed to ascertain the length of the span and hight of the bridges now in course of construction over the Ohio at Parkersburg and Bellaire. The resolutions ask the Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce in the West to co-operate with this board in urging Congress for the canal appropriation alluded to, and to prevent the erection of railroad bridges over navigable rivers that may render dangerous, unsafe or expensive the navigation thereof.

THE NORTHWEST.

Stirring News from Pembina—A Counter Rebellion Summarily Squelched.

CHICAGO, March 5.—A letter from Pembina of February 21st brings news from Fort Garry that Major Boulton and D. Schultz, with two hundred Canadians and Indians, took possession of the lower stone fort as a base of operations against Riell. Boulton became scared, however, and left Schultz there with fifty men, and retreated, but was overtaken by a party of Riell's cavalry and surrendered to them without a shot. Boulton was taken to Winnepeg, tried by court-martial, and sentenced to be executed on the 21st. Riell captured William Gandy, a scout of Schultz's, and executed him at Garry. Six or seven other prisoners of Boulton's will probably share the same fate. Schultz's band was also captured, but Schultz made his escape.

Riell has now a force of six hundred, and is complete master of the situation.

☞ A New York man writes this report of a *post mortem* examination of the body of his daughter: "Creamer cut the body from the neck down. He cut the heart out and held it on his hand before the window and probed it. With her poor, bleeding heart on his hand, he took my wife's sister by the arm and forced her from the room and then locked the door with no one but his student inside. When he retired my floor was covered with blood, and he left the body in a shameful condition."

☞ An individual calling himself a "disciple of the Lord" has been visiting most of the residences in Paw Paw, Mich., requesting the members of the family to join him in "a short season of prayer." He enters the house very suddenly, divests himself of his overcoat, kneels down, rattles off a prayer, delivers a short sermon, and then takes his leave and visits the next house. In one or two instances he has nearly frightened the lady inmates out of their senses.

☞ A California operator, who telegraphed to San Francisco, inquiring if he should buy at quotations, received in reply, "No price too high," but when, after acting upon this advice, he ascertained that the reply should have read, "No; price too high," he was provoked, not to say annoyed.

New Goods! New Goods!

CHEAP! CHEAP! CHEAP!

E. B. NUGENT,

Fourth Street,

Is Daily Receiving New Styles in Silks Dress Goods, Shawls, Sashes, and Fancy Goods!

Special attention is called to a large large lot of Dress Goods at 25c, worth 50c.

Just opened a case of Richardson's Irish Linens at 20 per cent. below the usual price.

Domestic Goods cheap.

E. B. NUGENT,

mh6 d3 FOURTH AND GREEN.

THE NEXT KING OF ENGLAND.

Eccentricities of the Royal Fat Boy—He Has No Hair Apparent—His Abominable Tastes and Stupidity—A Rather Remarkable Youth for a Prince.

Those who saw the Prince of Wales when he visited this country would surely fail to recognize the slender, fair-haired, rather graceful youth of that day in the heavy, fat, stolid, prematurely bald, elderly-young man of this. It would not be easy to see in any assembly a more stupid-looking man than the Prince of Wales is now. On horseback he shows to best advantage. He rides well, and the pleasure he takes in riding lends something of animation to his usually inexpressive face. But when his eyes and features lapse into their habitual condition of indolent, good-natured, stolid repose, all light of intellect seems to have been banished. The outline of the head and face, and the general expression, seemed to me of late to be growing every day more and more like the head and face of George the Third. Anybody who may happen to have a shilling or half crown of George the Third's time can see on the coin a very fair presentment of the countenance of the present heir-apparent of the English throne. Whether the Prince of Wales resembles George the Fourth in character and tastes or not, he certainly does not resemble him in face. Even a court sycophant could not pretend to see beauty or grace in our present Prince.

I think that to the eye of the cynic or the satirist the Prince of Wales shows to greatest advantage when he sits in his box at an advanced hour of some rather heavy classic opera, or has to endure a long succession of speeches at a formal public dinner. The heavy head droops, the heavy jaws hang, the languid eyes close, the heir-apparent sinks into a doze. Loyalty itself can see nothing dignified or kingly in him then. I have watched him thus as he sat in his box during some high-class, and to him, doubtless, very heavy performance, at the Italian Opera, and have thought that at times he might remind irreverent and disloyal observers of Pickwick's immortal fat boy. I have sometimes observed that his little dozes appeared to afford innocent amusement to his sisters, if any of them happened to be in the box; and occasionally one of the Princesses would playfully poke her slumbering brother in the princely ribs, and the heir of all the ages would open his eyes and smile languidly, and try to look at the stage and listen to the music; and then, after a while, the heavy head would sink once more on the vast expanse of shirt-front in which the Prince seems to delight, and the fat boy would go to sleep again. But this would only happen at certain performances. There were times when the Prince had eyes and ears open and attentive, even in the opera-house. His tastes in general, however, are not for high art in music or the drama. He is very fond of the little theaters where the vivacious blondes display their unconcealed attractions. There are, as everybody knows, several minor theaters in London, where the audience, or, I should say more properly, the spectators will be found to consist chiefly of men, while on the other hand the performers are chiefly women. These are the temples of the leg drama. "*Piece aux jambes! Piece aux cuisses*" indignantly exclaims Eugene Pelletan, denouncing such performances in his "Nouvelle Babylone;" and he goes on to add some cumulative illustration which I omit. Well, the Prince of Wales loves the *piece aux jambes*, and the theaters where it flourishes. He constantly visits theaters at which his wife and sisters are never seen, and in which it would be idle to deny that there are actresses who have made themselves conspicuous objects of popular scandal.

Now, I am far from saying that this necessarily implies anything worse than a low taste on the part of the Prince of Wales. But there are stations in life which render private bad taste a public sin. In London, of late, there has been a just outcry against a certain kind of theatrical performance. It is held to be demoralizing and degrading that the stage should be made simply a show-place for half naked women, for the audacious display of legs and bosoms. Now, I beg to say for myself that I have entire faith in the dramatic, as in every other art; that I believe it always, when truthfully pursued, vindicates itself, and that I think any costume which the true and legitimate needs of the drama require is fitting, proper, modest. I regard the ballet, in its place, as a graceful and delightful entertainment, and I do not believe that any healthy and pure mind ought to be offended by the kind of costume which the dance requires. But artists and moralists in London alike objected, and justly objected, to performances the whole purpose, and business, and attraction of which was the exhibition of a crowd of girls as nearly naked as they could venture to show themselves in public.

Now this was undoubtedly the kind of exhibition which the Prince of Wales especially favored and patronized. Night after night, even during the long and lamentable illness of his young wife, he visited such theaters, and gazed upon "those prodigies of myriad nakednesses." Likewise did he much delight in the performances of Schneider—that high priestess of the obscene, rich with the spoils of princes. I say emphatically that there were actions, gestures, *bouffoneries* performed amid peals of laughter and thunders of applause by this fat Faustina in the St. James' Theater, London, which were only fit to have gladdened the revels of Sodom and Gomorrah. And this woman was, artistically at least, the prime favorite of the Prince of Wales; and when his brother, the Duke of Edinburg, reached England for the first time after his escape from the Fenian bullet in Sydney, the *par nobile fratrum* celebrated the auspicious event by hastening to the theater where Schneider kicked and wriggled and helped out the point of lascivious songs by a running accompaniment of obscene gestures.

So much at least has to be said against the Prince of Wales, and cannot be gainsaid. All that he could do by countenance and patronage to encourage a debauching and degrading style of theatric entertainment, he has done. He is said to be fond of the singing of the vulgar and low buffoons of the music-halls, and to have had such persons brought specially to his residence, Marlborough House, to sing for him. I have been assured of this often by persons who professed to know; but I do not know anything of it myself, nor is it indeed a matter of any importance. The other facts are known to everybody who reads the London papers. The manager or manageress of a theater takes good care to announce in the journals when a visit from the Prince of Wales has taken place, and we all thus come to know how many times a week the little theatric temples of nakedness have been honored by his presence.

Am I attaching too much importance to such matters as this? I think not. The social influence and moral example of a royal personage in England are now almost the only agencies by which the royal personage can affect us for good or for evil. I hold that no man, thoughtful or prudent enough, no matter what his morals, to be fit to occupy the position assigned to the Prince of Wales, would be guilty of lending his public and constant patronage to such exhibitions and amusements as those which he especially patronizes. Moreover, the Prince has often shown a disregard, either cynical or stupid—probably the latter—for public opinion, a heedlessness of public scandal, in other matters as well. He has made companionship for himself among young noblemen conspicuous for their debauchery. At a time, not very long ago, when the Divorce Court was occupied with the hearing of a scandalous cause, in which a certain young duke figured most prominently and disgracefully, this young duke was daily and nightly to be seen the close companion of the Prince of Wales.

Let me touch upon another subject, of a somewhat delicate nature. I have said that there were times when our Prince was always wide awake at the opera-house. There is a certain brilliant and capricious little singer whom all England and Germany much admire, and who, in certain operatic parts has, I think, no rival. Now, public scandal said that the Prince of Wales greatly admired this lady, and paid her the most marked attentions. Public scandal, indeed, said a great deal more. I hasten to record my conviction that, so far as the fair artiste was concerned, the scandal was wholly unfounded, and that she is a woman of pure character and honor. But the Prince was credited with a special admiration for her, and I am sure the Prince's father, under such circumstances, would have taken good care to lend no foundation, afford no excuse for scandal to rest upon.

Now, I speak of what I have myself observed when I say that the Prince of Wales, whenever he had an opportunity, always demeaned himself as if he really desired to give the public good reason for believing the scandal, or as if he was too far gone in infatuation to be able to govern his actions. For he was always at the opera when this lady sang; and he always conducted himself as if he wished to blazon to the world his ostentatious and demonstrative admiration. When the prima donna went off the stage, the Prince disappeared from his box; when she came on the stage again, he returned to his seat; he lingered behind all his party at the end, that he might give the last note of applause to the disappearing singer; he made a more pertinacious show of his enthusiasm than even the military admirer of Miss Snevellicci was accustomed to do. Now, all this may have been only stolidity or silliness, and may not have denoted any sinister cynicism or coarse disdain of public opinion; but whatever is indicated, it certainly did not, I think, testify to the existence of qualities likely to be found admirable or desirable in the heir to a throne.

Of the truth or falsehood of the private scandals in general circulation concerning the Prince of Wales, I know nothing whatever. But everybody in England is aware that such stories are told, and can name or point out this or that titled lady as the heroine of each particular story. It need hardly be said that when a man acquires the sort of reputation which attaches to the Prince of Wales, nothing could be more unjust or unreasonable than to accept, without some very strong ground of belief, any story which couples his name with that of any woman belonging to the society in which he moves. Obviously, it would be enough, in the eyes of an English crowd, that the Prince should now pay any friendly attention to any handsome duchess or countess, in order to convert her into an object of scandal. I am myself morally convinced that some of the titled ladies who are broadly and persistently set down by British gossip as mistresses of the Prince of Wales, are as innocent of such charge as if they had never been within a thousand miles of a court. But the Prince is a little unlucky wherever he goes, for scandal appears to pursue him as Horace's black care follows the horseman. When the Prince of Wales happens to be in Paris, he seems to be surrounded at once by the same atmosphere of suspicion and evil report. Some two years ago I chanced to be in Paris at the time that the Prince was there, and I can answer for it that observers who had never heard or read of the common gossip of London formed the same impression of his general character that the public of London had already adopted. The Prince was then paying special attention to a brilliant and beautiful lady moving in the court circles of the French capital, a lady who had but recently distinguished herself by appearing at one of the fancy balls of the Tuileries in the character of the Archangel Michael or Raphael—it does not matter much which—and attired in a costume which left the company no possibility of doubting the symmetry of her limbs and the general shapeliness of her person. Malicious satirists circulated thereupon an announcement that the lady was to appear at the next fancy ball as "La Source," the beautiful naked nymph, so exquisitely painted by Ingres. This lady received the special attentions of the Prince of Wales. He followed her, people said, like her shadow; and a smart pun was soon in circulation, which I refrain from giving because it contrives ingeniously to blend with his name the name of the lady in question, and I am not writing a scandalous chronicle. This was the time when the Prince made his royal mother so very angry by attending the Chantilly races on a Sunday. When he came back to London he had to take part in some public ceremonial—I forget now what it was—at which the Queen had consented to be present. Her Majesty was present, and I have been assured by a friend who stood quite near that a sort of little scene was enacted which much embarrassed those who had to take part in the official pageantry of the occasion. Up came the Prince, who had traveled in hot haste from Paris, and with a somewhat abashed and sheepish air approached his royal mother. She looked at him angrily, and turned away. The Duke of Cambridge, her cousin, made an awkward effort to mend matters by bringing up the Prince again, and with the action of a friendly and deprecating intercessor presenting the delinquent. This time, I am assured, the Queen, with determined and angry gestures, and some words spoken in a low tone, repelled intercessor and offender at once; and the Prince of Wales retired before the threatened storm. The Duke of Edinburg, who had been lingering a little in the background—he, too, had just come from Paris, and he had been to Chantilly—anxious to see what kind of reception would be accorded to his brother, thought, apparently, that he had seen enough to warrant him in keeping himself at a moderate distance on that occasion, and not encountering the terrors of what Thackeray, in "The Rose and the Ring," describes as "the royal eye."

Unless his face, his head, his manners in public, and the tastes he so conspicuously manifests utterly belie him, the heir to the British throne is a remarkably dull young man. He can not even deliver with any decent imitation of intelligence the little speeches which Arthur Helps, or somebody else, usually gets up for him when the exigencies of the situation compel the Prince to make a speech in public. He is reputed to be parsimonious even in his pleasures, and has managed to get himself deeply into debt without being supposed to have wasted any of his substance in obedience to a general impulse. Almost any and every one you meet in London will tell you, as something beyond doubt, that the Prince of Wales is dull, stingy, coarse, and profligate. As for the anecdotes which are told of his habits and tastes by the artists and officials of the theaters which he frequents, I might fairly leave them out of the question, because most of them that I have heard seem to me obvious improbabilities and exaggerations. They have nevertheless a certain value in helping us to a sort of historical estimate of the Prince's character. Half the stories told of the humors and debaucheries of Sheridan and Fox, are, doubtless, inventions or exaggerations, but we are quite safe in assuming that the persons of whom such stories abound were not frugal, temperate and orderly men. If the Prince of Wales is not a young man of dissipated habits, then a phenomenon is exhibited in his case which is, I fancy, without a parallel in history—the phenomenon of a whole propriety. All the influences of English statesmanship, rank, religion, journalism, patriotism, Philistinism, and flunkeyism, will instinctively combine to screen the throne against scandal, if only the throne will consent to allow of a possibility of such a protection. I have hardly ever known an Englishman whose hostility to monarchical institutions went so far that he would not be ready to say: "We have got a monarchy; let us try to make the best we can of it." Therefore, the Prince of Wales must be the very Marplot or L'Etourdi of Princes if he cannot contrive to make himself endurable to a people who will bear so much rather than be at the trouble of a change. Of course it is possible that his faults may become grosser and more unmanageable with years (indeed, he is quite old enough already to have sown his wild oats long since); and it would be a hard trial upon decorous English statesmen and the English public to endure an openly profligate King.

Persecution of Christians in Japan.

The New York Tribune's Yokohama letter of January 23d says the persecution of Japanese who have been converted to Christianity at Nagasaki having again commenced, the representatives of the foreign powers waited upon the Government at Yeddo and protested against the persecution. The united action of the Ministers brought together a corresponding body of officers of high rank for the Government, and the proceedings were of the most interesting character. The Japanese replied with spirit that the matter was one belonging to them alone, and that they were not responsible to foreign powers. They gave as reasons the fear that the proselyting of their people may lead to a spirit of discontent, and finally undermine the time-honored institutions of their Government, which is based upon the Mikadoship. The Mikado is held by the Japanese to be a lineal descendant of the Goddess Tenshiodargin, the mother of their race. As such he is the head of the Shinto religion, and to acknowledge any other faith necessitates the recognition of another head spiritually higher than he. One of the foreign ministers asked why the Buddhists were allowed in Japan unmolested, and the Japanese replied that the Buddhists recognized the Mikado. The proselytes, so far as known, are Roman Catholic converts of the Jesuits, who still have great influence over the people. As the Pope is their head, he necessarily comes in direct spiritual conflict with the Mikado, whose creatures complain that since the country has again been opened to foreign intercourse the Jesuits have commenced their labors among the people with renewed energy and alarming success, carrying their zeal so far as to hold secret meetings by night, and have taken possession of one of the ten sacred temples for their especial use. The Japanese deny that the persecution is one of any great severity, as they do not separate families, but furnish them with food and clothing, and merely distribute them among the various princes, who have control over them, and are charged with preventing them from forming any organization which might be dangerous to the welfare of the Government.

☞ The "Miscellaneous" Committee of the Constitutional Convention of Illinois is earnestly besieged by petitions from the Hebrews and Seventh-day Baptists to embody into the Constitution a provision enforcing the seventh day of the week as a day of rest and worship under the Fourth Commandment. It was urged that, as the observance of all other days rested upon the mere usage of society, or some argument of practical utility, while this rested on Divine command, as well as utility, the only effectual mode of bringing the public conscience to favor Sabbath laws was to adopt that day of the week for the observance of which a Divine command could be quoted. In opposition to these there were petitions asking the convention to disregard the Fourth Commandment, by requiring all men to rest and worship on the first day of the week, instead of the seventh. But there were some members who doubted the power of the convention to interfere with the Decalogue in the interest of the Seventh-day Baptists. The committee were therefore, at their own request, discharged from further consideration of the subject.

☞ Archbishop Spalding, of Baltimore, is said to be leading a movement in the Ecumenical Council which aims at settling the question of Papal infallibility by an adroit compromise. He sees, it is said, that infallibility, if put to a vote, may be carried; but he sees, also that a direct vote in favor of infallibility would be certain to divide the Church. He therefore advises caution. According to the New York Herald's correspondence from Rome, Dr. Spalding would have the Council content itself with a simple declaration of the danger of doubting the Pope's supremacy, leaving infallibility, as it is generally believed, inside the Catholic Church, but not absolutely an article of Catholic belief. If the Archbishop carries his point he ought to be made General of the Order of the Jesuits at once.

☞ A boy in Illinois, a few days ago, laid a train of powder through the kitchen and then fired it, "just to scare ma." He hasn't been able to sit down with any comfort since.

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☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to writers; and all news matter which is used will be paid for, if the charge be specified by the correspondent.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Paducah is to have an opera-house.

The new Lexington City Council goes into office on Thursday.

A negro was killed in Auburn last week by a man named Clark.

Rev. James H. Bristow, of the M. E. church, died in Paducah a few days since.

Whitesville has shipped 1,500 mules to New Orleans since the first of January.

The West Lexington Presbytery meets in Frankfort on the 5th of next month.

The new Odd Fellows' Hall in Stanford was used for business for the first time on Saturday night.

The First Presbyterian Church, of Lexington, has determined to abandon the pew-renting system.

J. F. Gatewood was relieved of his pocket-book, containing $300, at Scottsville a few days ago, by a sneak thief.

Three persons have been punished by the infliction of stripes during the present term of the Marion Circuit Court.

A gentleman arrived in Franklin last Monday, got gloriously drunk, and lost or spent during his obliviousness $4,000.

A public meeting was held in Richmond on Saturday to devise measures to suppress the lawlessness that prevails in that region.

A large brick warehouse, situated near the river at Cloverport, tumbled down with a crash on Saturday last. One man had a leg broken.

Some dozen men broke open the jail at Scottsville last week and released a prisoner confined therein. Some of the parties are known.

W. N. McKenzie, Esq., has been elected county Judge of Christian county, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. A. G. Wooldridge.

Miss Annie Wight was dangerously burned in Owensboro, a few days ago, in attempting to kindle a fire by pouring oil from a can. Her recovery is doubtful.

The residence of Mr. A. B. Miller, near Owensboro, was burned last week. The furniture was also destroyed, the family barely escaping with their lives.

One of the proprietors of the Henderson Reporter received a check the other day by mail for $515 25, in payment of a debt contracted twenty-seven years ago.

Nearly all the stock in the woolen factory to be erected in Carrollton has been subscribed. It is expected to have the factory in running order by September.

Three of the puddlers engaged in the rolling mill at Paducah struck on Thursday last for an advance of wages. They did not get it, and the works are still in operation.

Judge James H. Embry, of this State, is now in Washington, and has formed a law partnership with Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, and James K. Doolittle, of Wisconsin.

Ben Harris, Esq., has now six skiffs running as a ferry between Paducah and Brooklyn. He is also negotiating with Mr. Clancy, a Pittsburg gentleman, for the purchase of a steamboat fit for ferry purposes.

Major B. G. Thomas, as commissioner, sold on Saturday last a tract of five acres of land, moderately improved, six miles from Lexington, on the Harrodsburg turnpike, for $4,348 20. George Cowgill purchaser.

Gen. Jno. W. Finnell's old and favorite family horse, known by everybody in Covington as the "calico horse," was run over and killed by the cars on Friday at Sunny Side, the General's country residence. The animal was at least twenty years old.

Some excitement was caused in Hawesville a few days since by a fight, in which several young men were engaged. Several shots were exchanged but no one was hurt. The animosity caused by the disturbance still exists, and may become more serious.

One night last week a party of disguised men, supposed to be a detachment of the Kuklux regulators, visited the village of Mayslick and tore down the old Cash-house on Flat-iron Square. It has been a notorious resort of theiving negroes for a number of years, who lived by robbing hen-roosts and making raids on their neighbors' wood and coal piles.

The Lexington Gazette says: "The corn crop was more or less injured by the early frosts, which caused a premature ripeness, and, adding the great amount of wet weather which has followed, has so injured the germ that great difficulty will be met with in procuring seed for the next planting. We would suggest to all farmers having a sound article to retain the same for seed time, when it will be sought for at paying figures, and likewise they will be bestowing a general benefit."

On Monday last, while a young man named Sappington was going along the Danville turnpike road, near the Kentucky river, he was hailed by another young man by the name of Carter, and told that he would have to settle a difficulty which, it would seem, had existed between them. Young Carter, it is said, used threatening language, and at the same time reached for a pistol in his pocket. Sappington, taking Carter at his word, fired at once, the ball striking Carter near the elbow, ranged up into the shoulder, and from thence passed through the body and came out near the spinal column. It is thought the wound will not prove fatal.

The death of Alexander F. Newman, Esq., of Vicksburg, Miss., at the Lexington Lunatic Asylum last Sunday, is another sad reminder of the late terrible war. In 1863 Mr. Newman's plantation was overrun by Federal troops, and he appealed in person to General Burbridge to give him a guard. Burbridge said he didn't have time to place guards over rebel property. The plantation was wrecked, and the excitement and trouble attending its ruin gave Mr. Newman a mental shock from which he never recovered. From that time up to his death he was hopelessly insane. His remains were taken to Shelby county, Ky., where his stricken and bereaved wife and relatives at present reside. Mr. Newman was aged fifty-nine.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Meningitis has appeared in Macon, Ga.

A temperance society has been organized in Athens, Tenn.

Two regiments of militia are to be organized in Sumter county, S. C.

The new Nicolson pavement in Memphis is rotting for want of proper care.

Gallatin claims to have the largest cotton and wool factories in Tennessee.

But one death has occurred in the pleasant town of Lafayette, Ala., in twelve months.

John A. Holston, a brakeman, was run over by a car at Chattanooga, on Thursday last, and killed.

Prof. Todd and wife, of Howard Female College, Gallatin, Tenn., leaves for California on the 10th.

A new Lodge of Odd Fellows, chartered as the "Enterprise," has been organized at St. Joseph, Mo.

Petitions are being circulated asking for the removal of the court-house from Marion, Miss., to Meridian.

A fire in Apalachicola, Florida, last week, destroyed some four or five valuable brick stores. Loss heavy.

The telegraph cable across the river at Memphis is complained of at Little Rock as working very irregularly.

Logsden, the alleged murderer, of Fentress county, Tennessee, is in Nashville, at the mercy of the Supreme Court.

It is reported that about two hundred families from Michigan are going to remove in the spring to Newton county, Mo.

The Columbia (S. C.) Phoenix complains of the absence of all amusement in that city, now that the Legislature has adjourned.

The new hotel at Hot Springs, Arkansas, intended to accommodate a hundred and fifty guests, will be opened about the 1st of April.

The receipts of grain at Chattanooga have been large for the past few days, and, in consequence of prohibitory tariffs, are stored in the warehouses there.

The Rev. Mr. Buck, charged with attempting to kill Ambrose Ostrander at La Plata, Adair county, Mo., has been discharged on preliminary examination.

A negro woman named Fanny McFadden was killed in Clarksville, Tenn., on Tuesday last, by the falling of one of the walls of Brockman & Porter's warehouse, near the wharf.

A most disastrous fire occurred in the village of Marion, S. C., Tuesday last, which consumed nearly half the public square. Thirteen buildings were destroyed. Loss about $40,000.

The Montgomery papers publish the list of prizes offered by the Executive Committee of the Alabama State Agricultural Society for the best field crops of various kinds during the present year.

W. J. Pearson, who has been in jail at Columbia, Tenn., for several months, charged with killing Erastus D. White, has been released on bail. The Nashville Odd Fellows went on his bond.

A negro in the western part of Georgia made eight bales of cotton the past season. It may be interesting to add that he has always voted the Democratic ticket, as is the case with everybody who owns anything that he expects the Government to protect.

The Georgia Central railroad, in order to make room for their new depot at Macon, sold the old court-house of Bibb county and twenty-four small neighboring buildings to the highest bidder on Tuesday last. The court-house brought $1,050 and the remainder from $7 to $100 each.

Near Nashville, a night or two since, one Murphy shot and killed one Vivrett; not, however, before Vivrett had shot and mortally wounded Murphy. "A singular fate appears to follow the Vivrett family, as already two or three of the brothers, as well as the father, have been shot and killed."

Jane Tucker, of Benton county, Mo., has just been escorted to the penitentiary by Sheriff Tucker, to spend a term of two years, having been convicted of an assault with intent to kill. She is about forty-five years old, and leaves two little children to the charity of the kind people of Benton county.

Henry Fox, a conductor on the Somerville branch of the Memphis and Charleston railroad, deliberately tried to cut his own throat on Thursday last. His efforts will probably prove fatal. The cause was "money"—or rather the lack of it—the fertile cause of almost all the ills that flesh is heir to.

The sheriff of the city of Richmond has levied on all the fire apparatus of the city, including the steam fire engines, hose, reels and hook and ladder truck, and advertises them for sale at auction, to satisfy executions in his hands in favor of parties whose liquor was destroyed in 1865 on the evacuation of the city.

Two negroes murdered Mr. J. McClusky at Indian Spring, Butts county, Ga., on Sunday last. After perpetrating the murder, the negroes put the body in a sack and then put it in a hole and covered it with a large rock. The body was not discovered until Tuesday, and in the meantime the negroes made their escape.

The German Catholic church, the German School Association, and the property of the ladies of the Sacred Heart at St. Joseph, Mo., have been relieved from city taxes, on the opinion of the City Attorney, that, being used exclusively for religious and educational purposes, this property is exempt under the act of January 30th, 168.

Laurence Speed, negro member of the Alabama Legislature from Bullock county, has been arrested upon an indictment for subornation of perjury. Speed will be remembered as the negro who falsely, corruptly and feloniously procured Susan Simmons to swear that Colonel Edwards and Samuel R. Honey, Esq., of Montgomery, had committed the crime of murder.

The Meschacebe, of St. John Baptist, La., says: "The spell of cold weather we experienced at the beginning of this week has, we fear, seriously impaired the prospects of the fruit crop. During the previous week we had enjoyed a spring temperature, and orange, peach and plum trees were all in bloom. Early vegetables have been destroyed by the frost, and seed canes which had been taken out of the windrows to plant have been heavily damaged."

The Iberville (La.) South says: "The planters have taken advantage of the dry weather to hasten up their field labors. The cold spell that commenced on Friday of last week lasted three days, giving ice and frosts, but it was followed by no rain. Plowing and cane planting have been briskly carried on. It is not believed that much injury has been done to the fruit trees and to the gardens by the ice and frosts. Generally, the seed cane proves as yet very good. In some isolated instances, here and there, injured seed is found. The planters think that, with a favorable season, they will bring out a good sugar crop. Corn and cotton planting will commence during the next month. As matters stand at this time, the prospects ahead are not unfavorable, in spite of the delay of the field works caused by the winter rains."

An exchange says that the Rev. Dr. Hatfield, of Chicago, "has taken the bull of woman's rights by the horns." In view of recent developments showing that horns are not the favorite weapons of the Chicago fair, the Rev. Dr. should rather have grabbed the cowhide of the woman's rights movement by the butt-end. As to taking the bull of woman's rights by the horns, he should have known that it is much safer for Reverend gentlemen to take such animals by the tail.

The brilliant prospects and vigorous prosecution of the Chesapeake and Ohio enterprise have stirred up things mightily in Ohio. Every village that can hope to tole the proposed Northwestern branch thitherward is holding railroad meetings. It is needless to say that at all these meetings learned professors give analyses of coals, "showing that the richest coal regions in the United States would be opened up" by the road's taking that route. There never was a "proposed route" that didn't do this very thing.

The Covington Journal says:

> The City Council has passed an ordinance ordering an election to be held on Monday, March 21, for the purpose of taking the sense of the voters of Covington on the proposition to subscribe the sum of four hundred thousand dollars to the Cumberland and Ohio Railroad. Are not our authorities acting hastily in this matter? They have not yet obtained Louisville's permission.

Louisville not only grants her permission, so graciously asked, but urges Covington by all means to vote the appropriation. The enterprise is a meritorious one, and we wish it success. Indeed, so impressed are our people with its importance, that we incline to the belief that, if Cincinnati and Covington fail to give the required help to build the road, Louisville will give it liberal aid rather than see it fail.

The Cincinnati Times says that the tabling of the railway bill in the Kentucky House "was a defeat of the opposition, because they were forced to table it in order to stem the tide of strength which increased under the willingness of the Cincinnati Trustees to accept amendments liberal to Kentucky and satisfactory to the mass of her citizens." This confession that Cincinnati was trying to drive a hard bargain and to obtain a charter which was *not* "liberal to Kentucky and satisfactory to the mass of her citizens" was hardly called for. If she manifested any willingness to do better it was extorted from her by that opposition which she boasts of having defeated, as John Phenix whipped the California bruiser. Whenever she shows a little more of that amiable willingness of which she accuses herself there will be no opposition and no question about the victory.

Ohio and Kentucky.

The paper kites which Cincinnati offered the youths of Central Kentucky have had such a mesmeric influence upon them that they cannot look at anything else. They cannot see that, in the rejection of the unprecedented charter which Cincinnati sought to purchase with these toys, the Legislature of Kentucky regarded the dignity and welfare of the State at large rather than the interests of Louisville. They denounce without stint and threaten with political proscription all those members who, being free from the gripe of local interests, could resist the personal influence of Gen. Breckinridge's advocacy and refuse to surrender to a foreign corporation, for a mere lay-figure in the way of compensation, the local capital and the franchises of a Kentucky railroad. Like disappointed *garcons* our Central friends are all a-blubber over the "selfish dynasty of Louisville." All Kentuckians that don't live on one of the many possible lines of the C. S. R. R. are, in the esteem of those who do, very mean, disgustingly selfish, terribly despotic—no better, in short, than "the dog in the manger." Our disappointed playmates are indeed enraged. They are going to smash our taw, and split our top, and poison our "purp," and, moreover, they are going to appeal from the partiality and the despotism of the Kentucky Legislature to the impartial, the equable, and gentle dominion of the American Congress.

Of course the editors of Cincinnati enjoy this muss and will make the most of it. If they knew how they would put on a friendly countenance and be recognized as "old pards" by the bully boys who threaten to smash a nose which Cincinnati cannot smash with her own fist. But the business men of Cincinnati understand the rejection of this charter. Few of them expected it to pass. *They* put the responsibility, where it belongs, on the Legislature of Ohio and the constitution of Ohio instead of the Legislature of Kentucky. They know that neither Ohio nor Indiana, nor any other respectable State, would have granted such a charter as was sought to be purchased from Kentucky. *They know* that Kentucky cannot remove the impediments and make good the disabilities which the State of Ohio imposes on the railroad enterprise of Cincinnati. The strong interest recently awakened by the projection of a branch to the Chesapeake and Ohio road has brought out their opinions on this subject. At a meeting in the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce on Friday last, to further the construction of the Cincinnati, Ironton and Portsmouth road as a branch of the Chesapeake and Ohio, Hon. George H. Pendleton presided, and an amendment of the Ohio constitution was advocated as necessary to enable Cincinnati to aid the movement. Mr. Gano, President of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. W. A. Hutchins and others spoke of the necessity and propriety of such an amendment. Now, if such a step is a necessary preliminary to the participation of that city in an Ohio railroad enterprise, what right has she to expect that Kentucky will take her interdicted bonds, and give her, in return, the undivided control and all the franchises of a Kentucky enterprise?

When Central Kentucky has sufficiently "unpacked her heart of words" we may hope that she will take this point under a calmer consideration.

Our Money Market.

It is the general wish in well-informed business circles that the Legislature will give us a conventional interest law before it adjourns. The policy of such a law will stand the test of investigation, and has stood the test of experiment in other States, while the theoretical reasons urged against it have been abandoned by nearly all our neighbors. All attempts to fix the price of money have proved to be inoperative except in an injurious sense, because they rest upon fallacies similar to those that underlie sumptuary laws and laws which undertake to restrict the price of labor and the freedom of commerce. Capital will flow into communities which offer the best compensation for its use. Accordingly we find that a large part of the capital of Kentucky people is deposited with agents in Chicago and other cities in those States which afford it the protection of a conventional interest law. This has a tendency to increase the demand for money in our own commercial centers, and the law limiting the rate of interest to six per cent. is found to be utterly powerless to effect its object. No one derives advantage from it but those who control the money of minors or those who are withholding payments due to others. The business man is obliged to pay the market price of money without regard to the law, and the risk of the usury plea merely tends to enhance that price. Capitalists are willing to lend at a lower rate where the law will enforce their contract, and if we but enact such a law in Kentucky the means of our own people will be kept at home and the surplus of Eastern communities will be sent here for employment to the infinite relief of our business interests. Without such a law we cannot compete with neighboring States in the effort to attract capital from abroad, but will be drained of that we have. As the law cannot and does not reduce the rate which the necessities of commerce compel business men to pay, what sense is there in adhering to an arbitrary limit which can only drive money out of the State and render the market more stringent?

The Kentucky Legislature.

The Senate of Kentucky adopted some time ago a resolution to adjourn on the 15th inst. to meet again on the first Wednesday of January, 1871. This resolution was called up in the House on Saturday, and was amended by the substitution of the 21st for the 15th. The constitution provides for the biennial election of members of the Legislature, and contemplates only biennial sessions; but, by continuing the session and adjourning from time to time, that body manages to meet annually, at great expense to the people, and for the accomplishment of little or nothing besides the enactment of a great mass of special legislation. The cost of passing and printing this vast collection of private acts, utterly unprofitable to the State, countenances the growing opinion that these annual meetings have become an abuse that requires correction. There is no reason why the most of this special legislation, which occupies nearly the whole time of every session, may not be disposed of by general laws administered by the local courts. It is impossible to examine the ponderous volumes of the "Acts" and imagine any good excuse for these costly annual meetings. By prolonging its present sitting somewhat, devoting its whole time to the perfection of a better common school organization, and such other general laws as are demanded by the interests of the entire State, or may be necessary to expedite the labors of future sessions, the present Legislature can very well afford to adjourn *sine die*. This will be one of the best things they have done this winter—an example creditable to themselves and very acceptable to the people.

Seasonable Philosophy.

In a settlement opposite the city of Covington there dwells a very philosophical community. Their present deportment challenges our admiration. Looking about them for much-needed supplies, they saw, or thought they saw, through the odorous clouds from their soap factories, that they could convey plenty of raw material from Kentucky. With that business tact for which the sausage line is famous, they inveigled our Legislature into their establishment, and feasted it there by night, regardless of expense, until they concluded that, whenever they whistled, it was ready to become their meat—ready to forget the kicks, the cuffs, the poisoned viands of other days, and come with tail wagging to the fatal block. The ingratitude of the well-fed guest, manifested by utterly refusing to obey the sibilant token, would have prostrated the spirits of any people untaught by the vicissitudes of the pork trade to pluck the flower comfort from the nettle failure. But the journalists of Cincinnati show the blood of their ancestors, and exhibit the metal of a Cincinnati cheek in a manner that proves the thoroughness of their local training. The Times is especially ingenious in the discovery, and sonorous in the proclamation, of the soothing constructions which may mollify, to the wounded feelings of Cincinnati, her Frankfort repulse. No Confederate organ on wheels ever printed, on tea-paper in the last days of the rebellion, a more rose-colored view of "the situation," or twisted more consolation out of undeniable defeat, than does the Cincinnati Times. "No Cause for Despondency" is an old familiar caption to us. It invariably brings up associations that enlist our sympathies for the writer, albeit we do not implicitly trust his assumed confidence.

☞ General Butler "explains" his "superiority" to "newspaper men." 'Tis a silly go; and he might have saved himself the trouble. Upon a certain occasion a person advised Dr. Goldsmith to go and hiss a play. "Well, sir," said Dr. Johnson, "did you not tell him he was a rascal?" "Nay," Goldsmith replied, "perhaps he did not mean what he said." "Ah!" cried old Sam, "if he lied, 'tis indeed a different matter."

☞ Dick Yates is preparing a speech against the bill to prescribe the limits and duties of the domestic relation in Utah. Dick is just the opposite of Charles Sumner; he likes matrimony so well that if the plurality system prevailed in the States he would have him a new wife every day.

☞ The Cincinnati Times says the railroad canvass at Frankfort cost Cincinnati "but a mere song." To which we might reply with Hamlet, "Hath this fellow no feeling of his business that he sings at grave making?"

CITY ITEMS.

H. T. HELMBOLD, DRUGGIST,

While engaged in the drug business, discovered the superior mode of preparing Fluid Extracts. He has been established upward of NINETEEN YEARS, and in order to satisfy the most skeptical appends the following

FROM THE

LARGEST MANUFACTURING CHEMIST

IN THE WORLD:

I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. HELMBOLD. He occupied the drug-store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise.

WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN,

FIRM OF POWERS & WEIGHTMAN,

Manufacturing Chemists,

Ninth and Brown streets, Philadelphia.

November 15, 1854.

Texas.

The Lone Star State heard from. An unexpected letter from Judge George W. Wright, one of the oldest and best citizens of Texas; a man of sterling worth and general influence throughout the State; one of her representatives in her Congress when she was a Republic, and one of her legislators as long as she was a State under the old regime:

PARIS, TEXAS, Oct. 25, 1869.

Messrs. W. H. Walker & Co., Louisville, Ky.:

DEAR SIRS—Permit me to say that I have thoroughly tested your Tonic Bitters, and take great pleasure in recommending them to all persons afflicted as I have been. For the last six years I have been severely afflicted with general debility, neuralgia and vertigo, which totally disqualified me for any kind of business. Dr. J. J. Poindexter, knowing my condition, recommended your Tonic Bitters. I commenced the use of them about the first of May last, and have been steadily improving ever since, and although I am seventy years of age, my health has been wholly restored by the use of your Tonic Bitters, and I am now able to attend to any kind of business. I take pleasure in recommending them to all persons who need a tonic, believing that they will do everything they are recommended for.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. WRIGHT.

Test $5,000.

I have advertised my preparation, Helmbold's Buchu, as a cure for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsy, &c. I give the public evidence of its merits in certificates, which will be advertised in this paper Wednesday and Saturday of each week. I will wager the above sum that there is no medicine prepared for these diseases that has effected the number of cures.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist,
594 Broadway, New York.

Wager $5,000.

In this paper I advertise certificates of cures effected by Helmbold's Buchu on Wednesday and Saturday of each week. I will wager the sum of $5,000 that there is no physician or druggist in the United States who can produce such evidence of cures in diseases of bladder, kidneys and gravel.

What an Eminent Chemist Says.

Read the testimonial of Dr. J. P. Barnum, the eminent chemist and proprietor of the well-known Louisville Chemical Works:

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS, July 16, 1869.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: I am acquainted with your formula and method of preparing your Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure. It gives me pleasure to state that it contains no arsenic, but is strictly a vegetable preparation, and has, in my opinion, more than ordinary merit as a domestic remedy for malarious diseases. I have recommended it in several cases of chills and fever of long standing, some of them for years, and it has been in every case a perfect success.

J. P. BARNUM, M. D.

Observe that the Fac-simile of My Drug

and chemical warehouse is on the wrapper of each bottle and signed H. T. Helmbold. Beware of bogus Buchu made by bogus druggists and sold under fictitious names.

Wager $5,000.

Not that I like the idea, but that some may and would like the matter tested, whether Helmbold's Buchu has effected more cures than any physician or medicine in such diseases as it is recommended, no matter by who or whom made.

Home Testimony.

Read the certificate of R. A. Gresham of the Louisville Transfer Company:

I have taken nearly all the alterative medicines in the market. I have found nothing to do me half so much good as Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia. R. A. GRESHAM,
Louisville Transfer Company.

Nineteen Years

H. T. Helmbold's Extract Buchu has been established. The certificates of cures are beyond contradiction. They will be advertised in this paper from time to time. Write any of the patients should you doubt statements.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Rogers' House Furnishing Emporium, 146 south side Market, bet. Fourth and Fifth. New Goods. Specialties.

Porcelain-lined Britannia, Tea and Coffee Pots; Stamped, Copper and Porcelain-lined Tea Kettles; Clipper Apple Corers.

Kedzie's celebrated Water Filters and Coolers.

Fluting Machines, Peerless, Cole, Manville and celebrated Knox patents, at manufacturers' prices.

Crimping and Pinking Machines and Irons, German and Holland Canaries, and largest assortment of Cages in the city.

Willow Chairs, all sizes; Brushes, Dusters, Hampers, Step Ladders, Laundry Jacks, Tin Toilet Sets, most complete assortment in the city, and new Housekeepers' Goods in general, with full line of China, Glass, Queensware, &c. All at very lowest prices. mh6 d2

Just Received.

Ten thousand dollars' worth new spring dry goods, shawls, dress goods, alpacas, towels, linens, &c., bought in New York during the great decline in gold, very cheap.

THOMAS McSHANE,
mh6 d2 Market street, below Preston.

☞ J. Dingfelder, who kept for the last fifteen years on Market, between Third and Fourth streets, sells now very cheap dry goods on Market, between Sixth and Seventh, No. 240, south side, where he would be pleased to see his old friends, and promises them good bargains. Give him a call. mr6 d6

☞ Pleasant work for canvassers. Good pay and steady employment. A few more wanted by Moore & Co., No. 106 Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth, up stairs. None but experienced and reliable persons need apply. mh6 dtf

☞ I have received a large assortment of black and colored alpacas at astonishingly low prices.
J. DINGFELDER,
240 Market, between Sixth and Seventh streets, opposite Wedekind's grocery. mr6 d6

☞ 1,754 yards fast color prints, slightly damaged, at 9 cents. THOMAS McSHANE.
mh6 d2

A Voice from South America.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Feb. 12, 1870.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR—From long residence in South America, aggravated by a severe attack of Isthmus or Chagres fever, I have been suffering for years from inflammation of the neck of the bladder. The failure of the prominent diuretics of the day to give me any relief had almost led me to consider my case incurable. Why I tried your Buchu and Pareira Brava I do not know, for I was losing confidence in all medicines, but this much let me say, that to day I am a well man, and in the full enjoyment of a sound constitution. The value the Buchu and Pareira Brava have been to me cannot be estimated in money.

Yours gratefully, Edward Langdon, Memphis, Tenn. fe24 tf

☞ 1,374 yards black alpaca, double width, 25 cents; honeycomb spreads, $1 50.
mh6 d2 THOMAS McSHANE.

☞ A large assortment of linen table cloths at very low prices, at J. Dingfelder's, 240 Market, between Sixth and Seventh streets, south side. mr6 d6

More Home Testimony.

Another cure made by Dr. Wintersmith's Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava:

Dr. Wintersmith:

SIR—I have been suffering for a long time from weakness of the urinary organs, producing involuntary or nocturnal emissions. Desirous of ridding myself of this terrible complaint, I had recourse to the various diuretic remedies of the day, buchu, &c. Nothing seemed to do me any good until I tried your Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava, two bottles of which have relieved me completely. Yours respectfully,

MARSHALL FRENCH,
tf 89 Roselane street, Louisville, Ky.

☞ Go to J. Dingfelder, 240 Market, between Sixth and Seventh streets, for cheap dry goods of every description. mr6 d6

Testimony of a Physician.

NEWBURG, IND.

I have been selling Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges, and those using it have so far reported it as being superior to anything of the kind ever used by them. I cheerfully prescribe it as a very convenient and satisfactory way of using Santonin.

J. R. TILMAN, M. D.
au18-dtf

JOHN SMIDT, SCHWARTZ & CO.,
Bankers, Louisville, Ky.

Dealers in Exchange, Stocks, Bonds & Coin.	Drafts and Letters of Credit on Europe. Consuls for the North German Union, South German States and Austria-Hungarian Empire.
John Smidt, Theod. Schwartz, C. Franke, F. Jaesen, C. Breckenbrough. ja1 d6m	

DIED.

CASPARI—At his residence, in Pewee Valley, on Saturday morning, 5th inst., at 1 o'clock, of typhoid pneumonia, EDWARD CASPARI, M. D., in the 61st year of his age.

Relatives and friends will meet at the residence of his brother-in-law, Wm. Drysdale, Esq., No. 481 Chestnut street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, at 10 o'clock Monday morning. The funeral services will be held at the Unitarian Church at 10½ o'clock A. M. mh6 d2

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

The human body is chiefly composed of tissues and fibers as sensitive to every change in the condition of the atmosphere as the most delicate electrometer, or the quicksilver in a barometer tube. The stomach, the skin, the nerves, the lungs, and the excretory organs are especially liable to be affected by these variations, and the best defense against their dangerous tendency is to keep the digestive machinery which feeds and nourishes the whole system, in good working order. If the stomach is weak or disordered, neither the blood nor the bile can be in a healthy state, and upon the due ease of these two important fluids for the offices assigned to them by nature and the regularity of their flow, health in a great measure depends. When the air is heavily laden with chilling vapors, as it often is at this season of the year, the digestion should be an object of peculiar care. If it is weak and languid, the whole physical structure will be enervated. If it is vigorous, the entire organization will be strong to resist the untoward and depressing influence of a damp and vitiated atmosphere. A pure and powerful tonic is therefore especially needed as a safeguard against the diseases most common in the spring, and Hostetter's Stomach Bitters being the most wholesome and potent medicine of the class at present known, a course of it is particularly advisable at this period of the year. The stomach will thereby be toned and strengthened, the liver and bowels regulated, the nervous system braced up, and nature put in a state of active defense against the miasma which superinduces intermittent and remittent fevers, rheumatism, nervous debility, headache, hypochondria and other complaints which are apt to assail the untoned and unfortified organizations. The body is strengthened without exciting the brain, and consequently no unpleasant reaction follows its reviving and renovating operation. mh7 deod&wl

PECULIAR ADAPTABILITY.

Brandreth's Pills.

Their peculiar adaptability to all constitutions as cleansers of the bowels and the blood has established their great merit. They restore the liver, the spleen, and even the heart to healthy action when other remedies have been used without producing any benefit. They do not expose those who use them to any danger, being as safe as salutary.

Extract from a Letter to Dr. Brandreth from C. J. Fay, Esq., P. M., Hammonton, N. J.

"In 1836 I was in poor health, and my friends as well as myself supposed that my earthly voyage would soon terminate. But, after taking one box of Brandreth's Pills, I began to feel better. Well, sir, when I had used up twelve boxes, I was a well, healthy man—my weight having gone from 131 pounds up to 183 pounds. I then ordered a supply, and between that time and the present I have retailed three thousand dollars' worth of these invaluable pills, and am quite sure that I have thereby been instrumental in saving thousands of lives.

"Yours truly, C. J. FAY, P.M."

Sold by all Druggists. Observe my name in white letters in the Government stamp.

fe18 deod&wsowlm B. BRANDRETH.

"To Save is to Gain."—Dr. Franklin:

Then buy where you can get good articles the cheapest. We are still selling family (or patent) medicines, fresh toilet goods, perfumery, &c., at very low prices. Give us a call at No. 76 Fourth street, opposite the National Hotel. mh3 deod4

JUST OUT.

CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES

Superior to all others for Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, and Hoarseness. None so pleasant. None cure so quick. Manufactured by HUSHTON & CO., Astor House, New York.

No more of those horrible tasted, nauseating Brown Cubeb things. fe6 d2m&wcow4

☞☞☞☞☞☞☞☞☞☞☞☞☞☞

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

MEETINGS.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The members of Clarke Lodge (No. 51) A. Y. M., are hereby notified to meet at their hall, in Masonic Temple, to-day (Monday), at 10½ o'clock A. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, George Richards. A full attendance is earnestly requested. By order of W. M.
W. E. WOODRUFF, Sec'y.

Masonic Notice.

There will be a called meeting of Compass Lodge (No. 223) F. & A. M. on Monday evening, March 7, 1870. By order of W. M.
mh3 d2 H. H. LITTELL, Sec'y.

Stockholders' Notice.

A MEETING of the stockholders of the Poplar Level Turnpike Company will be held at the office of Williams & Able's stable on Saturday, March 19, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of electing directors for said company for the ensuing year. By order of the President. mh6 d2* JOHN ROBB, Sec'y.

Notice.

THERE will be a meeting of the Stockholders of the Louisville Bridge Company at their office, on Monday, the 7th day of March next, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year.
fe25 did W. H. SLAUGHTER, Sec'y.

Notice.

OFFICE OF THE LOU., CIN. AND LEX. R. R. CO.,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 15, 1870.

A MEETING of stockholders in the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Lexington Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, in the city of Louisville, on Wednesday, the 23d day of March, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M; called at the request of the Directors, for the purpose of considering and voting upon the acceptance of certain amendments to the charter of said company enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Kentucky at its present session. [fe17 d1m&w1] N. GREEN, Prest.

REMOVAL.

Removal.

M. & S. HODKINSON have removed to No. 137 Main street, between Bullitt and Fourth sts., where they will be pleased to meet all their old friends and customers and as many new ones as will favor them with a call, and will continue to supply the trade with the celebrated brand "Virginia Burning Oil;" also Lamps, Lamp Chimneys, Paints, Oils, and Glass.

☞ Remember the number, 137. mh6 dtf

Removed.

DRS. R. C. & J. W. HOLLAND have removed their office to the southwest corner of First and Walnut streets, over Diehl's drug store. mh5 d5

Dr. James Graves & Son

HAVE removed from 228 Market street to their new building, Chestnut and Twenty-fifth streets, where they will continue the manufacture of all their various preparations, and will fill all orders at wholesale prices only. All of their medicines are for sale by druggists. de15 d5m

AUGUST ELECTION.

For County Attorney.

We are authorized to announce Col. CLARENCE J. PRENTICE as a candidate for County Attorney, Election in August next. mh1 dte

For County Assessor.

JOS. F. NEWKIRK is a candidate for the office of Assessor in Jefferson county at the next August election. fe27 deodif*

For Congress—Third District.

We are authorized to announce J. E. HALSELL, of Warren county, as a candidate for Congress in the Third District. mh5 d&wte

We are authorized to announce Hon. J. S. GOLLADAY as a candidate for re-election to the Forty-first Congress. mh2 d&wte

☞ Glasgow Times, Russellville Herald, Bowling Green Democrat, and Franklin Sentinel copy.

For County Court Clerk.

JOHN THATCHER is a candidate for Clerk of the County Court, at the ensuing August election. fe19 dte

For Judge of County Court—Election of August Next.

JEFF. BROWN announces himself a candidate for Judge of the Jefferson County Court at the next August election. ja1 dtf

SPRING, 1870. SPRING, 1870.

GLEN ECHO CARPET MILLS,

GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,

MANUFACTURERS.

Warehouse 509 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

We invite the attention of the trade to our new and choice designs in this celebrated make of goods.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Carpetings, Oil-Cloths, Mattings, &c.,

Warehouse 509 Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

The attention of buyers is directed to our large and well-selected stock of

Foreign and Domestic Carpetings

mh7 eod3m

Notice to Shippers.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

LOUISVILLE, March 7, 1870.

FREIGHTS (except hay) will be received between the hours of 7 and 12 o'clock to-day for all points except New Orleans. No freight will be received after 12 o'clock M. No hay will be received for any point. A. BROADDUS, Agent.

PASSAVANT & CO.,

140 DUANE ST., N. Y.,

IMPORTERS OF

Silks, Dress Goods, Ribbons, &c.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Trifousse & Co.'s

PARIS KID GLOVES.

mh1 d1m

A GOOD AND SAFE INVESTMENT.

$200,000

Daviess County Bonds for Sale!

SECURED BY

$9,000,000 Taxable Property.

DUE in 4, 9, 14, and 19 years, with a tax already levied sufficient to pay bonds and interest in ten years. Six per cent. interest, payable semi-annually. Inquire of John G. Barret, Cashier Citizens' Bank, and Geo. D. Norton, Esq., Louisville, Ky.
JAMES WEIR,
fe28 d1m President of V. and R. R. Co.

Varnish, Paints, and Glass!

I HAVE withdrawn the entire paint business stock of Waters & Fox, and moved into the next house below, adjoining the old house of Waters & Fox, where I will be glad to meet my friends and customers. I have associated with me in this business my son, Wm. R. Fox, and Daniel B. Bass.
WM. H. FOX,
No. 339 Main street, Louisville, Ky.
March 1, 1870. mh1 d&wt

DRY GOODS.

WHOLESALE

DEPARTMENT.

2,000 PACKAGES

Cottons & Woolens

COMPRISING

Popular and Well-known Brands

Now Being Received.

PRINTS.

COCHECO,	MERRIMACK,
SPRAGUE,	PACIFIC,
HAMILTON,	RICHMOND,
AMERICAN,	MANCHESTER,
GLOUCESTER,	LODI,
AMOSKEAG,	FREEMAN,
ARNOLD,	BEDFORD.

Printed Delaines.

MANCHESTER,	LOWELL,
HAMILTON,	PACIFIC.

PLAIN & FIGURED ARMURES,

STRIPED CHALLY,
PACIFIC PERCALES,
LANCASTER PERCALES,
PACIFIC LAWNS,
SPRAGUE LAWNS,
SCOTCH AND FRENCH LAWNS,
JACONETS AND ORGANDIES,

Lancaster, Glasgow, Southwark, Earlston, Anderson, and George Gordon's Ginghams.

Brown Cottons

Atlantic A, Indian Head, Cannelton Extra Heavy, Franconia, Laurel H and Oella, Savage AA, Arctic B, Battersea, Fall River, Adriatic, Glencoe, Rock Head, Neponset, &c.

BLEACHED COTTONS!

Lonsdale Cambric, New York Mills, Wamsutta, Glasgow, Davol, Lonsdale, hard and soft finish; Hill Semper Idem, Great Falls Q, Hope, Whittenville, Blackstone D, Social L and C, 7-8 Hill, Gold Medal; Great Falls A, M, and S; Portsmouth E and C.

TICKS.

Connestoga in all numbers; Methuen AA, Lewiston 36-inch, York 30 & 32-in, Amoskeag A, C, U, &c.

CHECKS.

UNIONS 4-4 AND OTHERS.

COTTONADES.

YORK,	EVERETT,
HAMPDEN,	WHITTENDEN.

Double & Twist Cassimeres.

Farmers' & Mechanics', Farmers' & Miners', Pemberton Plaids and Mixtures.

TWEEDS.

Stony Brook, Leicester, Walker's. Spring All-wool Cassimeres in choice styles.

SHIRTING STRIPES.

Great West, Amoskeag, Haymakers, American, Wamsutta, Eagle.

DENIMS.

York, New York Mills, Uncasville, Amoskeag, Manchester, Haymaker, Corn City, and Bedford.

Linen Goods!

White Goods, Notions, and Hosiery in full and complete variety. Also,

1,000 Rolls Carpeting!

Brussels, Tapestry, Three-ply, Two-ply, Ingrains in every grade; Canton Matting, white and check; Cocoa Matting, Oil Cloths, Rugs, &c., adapted to the wants of Western and Southwestern trade.

We are prepared to compete in prices with any market East or West, and call special attention of cash and short-time buyers to our stock previous to purchasing elsewhere.

John Shillito & Co.

101, 103, & 105

WEST FOURTH STREET,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

mh7 d3-MW&Sa

INSURANCE.

Statement of the Condition

OF THE

Louisiana Equitable Life Insurance Company,

On the 1st day of November, 1869, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act entitled "An act to regulate agencies of foreign insurance companies," approved March 3, 1856.

Name and Location.

The name of the company is the Louisiana Equitable Life Insurance Company, and is located in New Orleans, State of Louisiana.

CAPITAL.

The amount of capital stock is one hundred and eighty-four thousand dollars.

The amount of capital stock paid up is eighteen thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$ 2,636 62
Unincumbered property of the company	5,337 39
Debts due the company, secured by mortgage on unincumbered real estate worth 100 per cent. more than the same is mortgaged for, as per vouchers and schedule accompanying	5,700 00
Loans at 7 per cent. interest, secured by policies	34,802 00
Loans due the company otherwise secured by pledge of stocks and bonds	196,550 61
Debts due the company for premiums, in course of collection	17,985 47
The bonds and stocks held by the company	1,000 00
Total assets	$264,341 79

Actual market value of securities held by the company.	Amount.
State and city bonds	$ 1,800 00
Ocean towboat stock	1,000 00
La Variete association	1,500 00
City railroad	2,300 00
State Banks located in New Orleans	6,900 00
Insurance company stocks and scrip loans in New Orleans	199,800 00
Real estate	13,000 00
Odd Fellows' Hall mortgage bond	1,000 00
Total securities	$228,600 00
Estimated reserve for reinsurance on policies in force, as per New York standard	70,841 30

Liabilities, None.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans. } ss

Joseph Ellison, President, and W. P. Harper, Secretary, of the Louisiana Equitable Life Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of the said company; that the said insurance company is the bona fide owner of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars of actual cash capital invested in stocks and bonds, or in mortgages on unincumbered real estate, worth ten per cent. more than the same is mortgaged for; that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; that the mortgages above described have not been assigned, nor in any manner released or impaired, by said company; and that they are the above described officers of the said Louisiana Equitable Life Insurance Company.

JOSEPH ELLISON, President.
W. P. HARPER, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and for said parish and city of New Orleans, State of Louisiana, this 10th day of February, 1870.

[L. S.] W. T. DUROS, Notary Public.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KENTUCKY, FRANKFORT, Feb. 21, 1870.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year above written.

[L. S.] D. HOWARD SMITH, Auditor.

THOS. H. TAYLOR,

General Agent for the State of Kentucky,

Will be found for the present at the Galt House.
mh3 d12

Statement of the Condition

OF THE

Washington Life Insurance Co.,

Of the city of New York, Dec. 31, 1869.

Capital stock paid up		$125,000 00
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand		$280,962 28
Debts secured by mortgage		574,100 00
Debts due for premiums		346,486 34
Stocks and bonds, viz:		
$306,000 U. S. 6s, 1881, reg'd		352,273 00
35,000 U. S. 5-20s, 1862, reg'd		39,725 00
55,000 U. S. 5-20s, 1865, reg'd		61,600 00
100,000 U. S. 5-20s, 1867, reg'd		112,000 00
100,000 N. Y. State 7s		108,000 00
30,000 N. Y. City 7s		30,600 00
5,000 do do		5,000 00
50,000 Brooklyn 7s coupon		51,500 00
14,000 Kingston 7s, coupons		13,720 00
2,000 Bergen Co., N. J.		2,000 00
All other securities		42,349 21
		$2,009,717 83
LIABILITIES.		
Losses adjusted and due	$1,000 00	
Losses adjusted and not due	4,000 00	
All other claims against the Co.	3,257 16	8,257 16
Net assets		$2,001,460 67

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KENTUCKY, FRANKFORT, March 1, 1870.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

[Signed] D. HOWARD SMITH, Auditor.

PRATHER & WILTSIE,
General Agents for Kentucky,
mh3 d13-om8u 141 MAIN STREET.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

ATWOOD & NICHOLAS

111 WEST MAIN STREET.

Pacific Insurance Company

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Capital—Gold - - $1,000,000

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$133,340 67	
Real Estate unincumbered	11,600 00	
Debts, secured by mortgage	363,486 61	
Debts otherwise secured	491,725 00	
Debts due by agents and others	121,404 73	
First Nevada Bonds	50,000 00	
U. S. 5-20 Bonds	150,400 00	
100 shares Capital Savings Bank	19,000 00	
All other property belonging to Company	31,897 79	$1,396,851 80
ALL LIABILITIES		63,244 00

International Insurance Com'py

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

On the 31st day of Dec., 1869.

The name of the Company is INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY. It is located in the City of New York.

The amount of its Capital Stock is		$500,000
The amount of its Capital stock paid up is		500,000
The ASSETS of the Company are as follows:		
Cash on hand and in the hands of agents or other persons		$75,290 01
Real Estate unincumbered		None.
Bonds owned by the Company, to-wit:		
U. S. 5-20 Bonds, par value	$526,300	
U. S. 10-40 Bonds, par value	106,000	
U. S. 6 per cent 30-year Bonds	215,000	
New York County Bonds	6,000	
Virginia State Bonds	37,100	
Alabama State Bonds	15,000	
Central Park Improvement Loan Bonds	100,000	
South Carolina Bonds, new	20,000	
	$1,025,400	
Market value		$1,000,771 25
Loaned on bond and mortgage, being the first lien on unincumbered real estate, worth double the amount loaned		8,000 00
Debts otherwise secured		136,400 00
Debts for premiums		12,059 02
All other securities		15,877 86
Total Assets		$1,353,398 17
LIABILITIES.		
Amounts due or not due to Banks or other creditors		None.
Losses adjusted and due		None.
Losses adjusted and not due		$4,553 45
Losses unadjusted and Losses in suspense waiting for further proof		153,653 88
All other claims against the Company		20,695 93
Total Liabilities		$178,903 26
The greatest amount insured in any one risk		30,000 00

The greatest amount allowed by the rules of the Company to be insured in any one city, town, or village; the greatest amount allowed to be insured in any one block—no arbitrary rule—are governed entirely by a prudent regard for the character of the risk.

Independent Insurance Co.,

January 1, 1870.

CASH CAPITAL, - - $300,000 00

	Market Value.
United States 6 per cent bonds	$161,500 00
Massachusetts 6 per cent. bonds	101,000 00
$25,000 City of St. Joseph bonds	18,750 00
Cambridge City bonds	10,000 00
Vermont Cent'l and Vt. and Canada bonds	2,365 00
150 Shares Traders' National Bank	15,361 50
Loans on call secured by U. S. bonds as collateral	98,000 00
Loans secured by first mortgage on real estate	30,000 00
Loans secured by railroad bonds	50,000 00
Notes receivable	93,875 30
Cash on hand and in bank	26,402 87
Uncollected office premium	12,332 64
Salvages	2,500 00
Due from agents	5,375 29
Interest accrued	2,919 17
Total	$630,962 63

Enterprise Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,

OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

January 1, 1870.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - $300,000 00

The assets of the company are as follows:

Cash on hand and in bank		$ 5,370 17
Bills Receivable—		
Premium notes secured	$21,316 74	
Mortgage notes	20,000 00	
Loans on collaterals	872 98	42,189 72
Cash in hands of agents and in course of transmission		3,349 72
Balances due on personal accounts for premiums		21,738 91
Due by insurance companies		[illegible]
Tenn. 6 per ct. bonds, market value		[illegible]
Alabama 8 per ct. bonds, market value		[illegible]
Wrecking Company stock		3,600 00
Accrued interest and rents due		5,103 20
All other securities, including the stock notes which are secured and subject to call by the Board of Directors		203,194 12
Real estate unincumbered		161,212 00
Total assets		$464,269 66
LIABILITIES.		
Due on personal accounts	$ 5,079 31	
Due insurance companies	[illegible]	
Losses adjusted and due	[illegible]	
Losses adjusted and not due	21,392 36	
Losses unadjusted	31,876 00	
Losses unadjusted and resisted	27,327 [illegible]	83,864 98
Assets over liabilities		$380,404 78

NOTE—The stock notes of the company, which at date represent $192,539 of its capital, are being reduced to $150,000 by calls made and in process of collection.

Statements made to Auditor of State of Kentucky. Losses promptly paid.

ATWOOD & NICHOLAS, Agents.
fe27 d12

C. J. FELL & BRO.
(Established 1768.)
No. 120 South Front st., Philadelphia.
No. 40 South Calvert st., Baltimore.
Corner Michigan av. and South Water st., Chicago.

BELIEVING the first first-class trade of this country will support the manufacture of a higher grade of SPICE than have heretofore been found outside of European markets, we have perfected arrangements for giving such goods to the public. We shall keep constantly in stock selections from the choicest goods in our line to be found in any foreign market, which, when ground, shall be ABSOLUTELY PURE. ja26 d&w[illegible]

MANUALS of the following subjects ten cents each, sent by mail:
Mathematical Instruments, 116 pages.
Optical Instruments, 84 pages.
Magic Lanterns and Stereopticans, 88 pages.
Philosophical Instruments, 84 pages.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
924 Chestnut street,
fe28 d3m Philadelphia, Pa.

J. L. DANFORTH & CO.,

General Insurance Agents,

N.W. corner Main and Bullitt sts., Louisville, Ky.,

AGENTS FOR

Incorporated		Net Assets.
1853.	Home Insurance Co. of New York	$4,[illegible]
1832.	Lorillard Insurance Co. of New York	1,650,000
1836.	Citizens' Insurance Co. of New York	684,000
1849.	Springfield Insurance Co. of Massachusetts	900,000
1809.	North British and Mercantile Insurance Co. of England—Gold	14,883,000
1835.	New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston	8,000,000
	Total	$30,497,000

Detailed statements of condition of each Company, certified by the State Auditor, on file in office of the Clerk of the County Court in this city.

Every description of risks insured on most favorable terms.

☞ Losses promptly adjusted and paid at this Agency. fe21 eod3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Rare Business Chance.

TO a live, energetic man is offered a rare chance to engage in business, in a town located in a splendid country that is fast filling up with permanent settlers from Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi. Profits good, competition light, and small capital required. Good reasons given for selling. Address
THOS. W. MONTGOMERY,
fe26 Tu&Mo8 St. Charles, Ark.

Birds! Birds!

A VERY large assortment of Canary and Mocking Birds are for sale on Preston street, No. 244½, between Walnut and Madison, first-rate singers.
fe16 eod1m*

Hay! Hay!!—Oats! Oats!!

300 TONS No. 1 Hay on the line of the L. & N. R. R. and 5,000 bushels No. 1 Oats in store.
CALLAHAN & SON,
n9 eodtf Corner Sixth and Broadway.

Notice.

OFFICE TREASURER OF SINKING FUND—The coupons due 15th inst., in New York, on city bonds to Strader's executor, will be paid on presentation at this office on or before the 13th inst.
R. STUCKY,
mh6 d7 Treasurer Sinking Fund City of Louisville.

Second-hand Woolen Machinery.

I HAVE a set of second-hand 40-inch cards and a 200 spindle jack (Jenks' make) that I will sell at a great bargain. L. RICHARDSON,
mh5 d3 109 Main street.

Fall Barley.

526 SACKS on consignment and for sale by
mh6 d5 SMITH, STURGEON & CO.

Seed Oats.

3 CARS Black and White Heavy Northern now due, for sale, to arrive, or in lots to suit purchasers. [mh5 d6] SMITH, STURGEON & CO.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of John Gill, deceased, will present them, properly authenticated; and all persons indebted to the same will please come forward and settle and avoid further trouble. HANNAH GILL, Administratrix.
mh1 d10 317 Chestnut st., bet. 8th and 9th.

Notice.

OFFICE OF THE ELIZABETHTOWN AND PADUCAH RAILROAD CO.

THE interest coupons due 1st March, 1870, of the bonds of the counties of Muhlenburg, Caldwell, and McCracken, and interest coupons due 1st April of Grayson county and the town of Elizabethtown, will be paid on presentation at this office at and after maturity. A. A. GORDON, Sec'y.
fe19 d&wtApl

To Brickmakers, Dairymen, and Gardeners.

2,500 CORDS OF WOOD for sale, either cut or standing in the tree. 225 acres of land for rent or lease, suitable for gardening or for dairymen; within 3 miles of the city limits. Apply to
mh3 deod6* Dr. J. M. KELLER, Galt House.

Trunks! Trunks!

WE, the undersigned, have opened a Trunk manufactory, No. 63 Third street, between Main and Market, where we have on hand a large assortment of Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags, &c., and sell as cheap as any house in the city.
FRANKEL & STROBEL.
Remember the No., 63 Third street. fe26 d1m

Notice.

THE public, and especially women and children, are hereby warned to keep away from the Bridge and approaches, and thus avoid accidents, for which the Company cannot be liable should any occur.
W. B. HAMILTON,
fe18 d1m Pres't Lou. Bridge Co.

Sugar.

450 HHDS. New Orleans, from fair to prime, in store and for sale by E. BUSTARD,
ja11 71 West Main st., bet. 2d and 3d.

Copper Whisky.

300 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 6 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by
E. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street,
mh8 dtf Bet. Second and Third.

DRY GOODS.

White Goods.

1000 Pieces Plain Jaconets, ass'd numbers;
500 do Plaid do do
700 do Striped do do
500 do Plain Nainsook do
500 do Plaid do do
300 do Striped do do
1000 do Swiss Muslin, do
300 do Victoria Lawn, do
300 do Soft Cambrics, do
200 do Book Muslin, do
200 do White, Pink, Blue, Crimson, Salmon and Buff Tarlatan, assorted;
50 Pcs Satin Striped do do
100 do do Swiss do do

Just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
fe27 70 and 72 Sixth street.

Silk, &c.

30 Pieces Super Black dress Silk;
50 do do Colored Dress Silk;
40 do Black English Crepe;
50 do do French do

Just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
fe27 70 and 72 Sixth street.

Head Nets.

100 DOZEN Black Silk Head Nets, assorted;
100 do Invisible Head Nets, assorted;
100 do Heavy Cord Head Nets, assorted;
500 do Cotton Cord Nets, assorted;

Just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
fe27 70 and 72 Sixth street.

FIRM CHANGES.

Copartnership.

THE undersigned have this day formed a partnership, under the name of Merrill & Hart, for the purpose of conducting the Merchant Tailoring and Gentlemen's Furnishing business, at the well-known stand of Melbourne & Merrill, on Main, near Fifth street. They will always keep on hand a well-assorted stock of the best quality of Goods in their line, and make them up in the latest style. They respectfully solicit the patronage of the friends of the old firm and the public generally. R. O. MERRILL.
S. J. HART.
Louisville, Feb. 15, 1870. fe17 d1m

ELGIN WATCHES

MANUFACTURED BY

The National Watch Company.

All the grades of the Elgin Watches,

INCLUDING THE

"LADY ELGIN,"

READY FOR

SPRING TRADE.

The Company also call the attention of Watch buyers to the fact that the Elgin Watches now offered have several peculiar improvements over all others and also a new

PATENT DUST EXCLUDER,

so constructed as to inclose the works and form a protection against dust, enabling the movement to remain in order without cleaning double the time that a watch will ordinarily run without this protection.

The Company feel confident, after having had their Watches three years in market, and selling many thousands of them in all parts of the country, that the **Elgin Watches are the best time-keepers now offered to the American public, for either Ladies' or Gentlemen's use, Railway or other uses.**

OVER FIVE HUNDRED DEALERS

in various parts of the land have unreservedly indorsed them. They are in use upon numerous lines of Railway, including the **Union Pacific** and the **Pennsylvania Central**, and officers of these roads, with other prominent R. R. officials, indorse them as the best Watches for the use of R. R. employes and travelers, yet introduced.

The following are presented as specimens of these testimonials:

UNION PACIFIC R. R., OFFICE OF GEN'L SUP'T, OMAHA, Dec. 16, 1869.

Hon. T. M. AVERY, President National Watch Co., Chicago, Ill.:

DEAR SIR—During the month that I have carried one of your "B. W. Raymond" Watches it has not failed to keep the time with so much accuracy as to leave nothing to desire in that regard. For accuracy, in time-keeping, beauty of movement and finish, your Watches challenge my admiration, and arouse my pride as an American, and I am confident that in all respects they will compete successfully in the markets of the world, with similar manufactures of older nations. They need only to be known to be appreciated. Yours, most respectfully,

C. G. HAMMOND, Gen'l Sup't.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, Gen'l Sup't, New York, Jan. 17, 1870.

T. M. AVERY, Esq., President National Watch Co.:

DEAR SIR—The Watch made by your Company which I have carried the past two months, has kept excellent time. I have carried it frequently on engine, and have been on the road with it almost daily. During this time it has run uniformly with our standard clock. Truly yours,

J. M. TOUCEY, Gen'l Sup't.

The following dealers also, in various parts of the country, have certified that they consider the Elgin Watches to be all that the Company have advertised them, as better finished, more correct and durable, than any in market of similar price, and that they have great confidence in recommending them to the public on account of their general merit:

Wheeler, Parsons & Co., Warren, Spadone & Co., Middleton & Bro., T. B. Bynner, Henry Ginnel, Geo. W. Pratt & Co., New York; Scott, Barrett & Co., J. R. Reed & Co., Pittsburg; Duhme & Co., Jenkins & Hatch, C. Oskamp, C. Hellebush, Cincinnati; E. Jaccard & Co., St. Louis; N. E. Crittenden & Co., M. Burt, Cleveland; Morse, Reddin & Hamilton, Chicago; J. H. Hense, Denver, Colorado; M. M. Baldwin & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; Koch & Dryfus, New Orleans; and over four hundred others.

Various grades and prices made to suit different tastes.

No movements retailed by the Company.

☞ Call on your Jeweler and ask to see the Elgin Watches.

Business Office and Salesroom National Watch Company, 159 & 161 Lake st., Chicago. fe28 deod&w4m

—ESTABLISHED 1853.—

JOSEPH BECKHAUS,

1204 Frankford Avenue,

above Girard Avenue,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Manufacturer of exclusively first-class

CARRIAGES,

NEWEST STYLES.

CLARENCES, Landaus, Landaulettes, Close Coaches, Shifting quarter Coaches, Coupes, Barouches, Phaetons, Rockaways, etc. Suitable for private family, and public use. Also Hearses of most modern styles and finish.

Designs and prices furnished when desired.

Workmanship and finish second to none in the country.

Fine and varied stock completed, on hand, and in the works.

Orders receive prompt and personal attention.

All work warranted. fe28 d12m

HOTELS.

SPURRIER HOUSE,
Main & Sixth Sts.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Refitted and Refurnished.
$2 per Day.

J. WOODSON BURTON, Late of Perryville, Ky. J. W. STOCKTON, Louisville, Ky.

U. S. HOTEL,
Louisville, Ky.,
BURTON & STOCKTON........PROPRIETORS
This Hotel has been
REFITTED AND FURNISHED.
oc11 dtf

CAPITAL HOTEL,
Capt. A. McGILL, Proprietor,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Terms—$21 per week for board and room, including fire. ja5 dtf

COAL.

100,000 Bushels Coal for Sale.

WE have on hand 100,000 bushels of the best brands of Pittsburg Coal for family use and manufacturing purposes. All those wishing to purchase will consult their interest by giving us a call.
THOMAS JAMES & CO.,
Office, No. 86 Sixth st., bet. Market and Jefferson. Scales at the foot of First street. ja26 d6

Coal! Coal! Coal!

I. T. MURPHY & CO.,

WHOLESALE and retail dealers in the best quality of Pittsburg, Cannel, and other coal. Office No. 128 Third street, near Jefferson, Louisville, Ky. Orders by wagon and railroad solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. ja6 d3m

Coal! Coal! Coal!

JOHN W. BOWSER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Best Quality of Pittsburg Coal.

OFFICE, No. 99 East Third street, bet. Market and Jefferson, Louisville, Ky. Orders by railroad and wagons solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. ja1 d3m

LAWYERS.

JOHN M. HARLAN. JOHN E. NEWMAN. B. H. BRISTOW.

HARLAN, NEWMAN & BRISTOW,
Counsellors & Attorneys at Law,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
Office 178 and 180 West Jefferson Street.

Practice in all the Courts at Louisville, in the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, and in the Federal Courts at Louisville, Covington, and Paducah.

fe15 d1m

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE. R. T. DURRETT.

BRAMLETTE & DURRETT,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Office at 99½ east side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets,
LOUISVILLE..................KENTUCKY.

WILL practice in all the Courts, both State and Federal, in this city, and give special attention to cases in the Court of Appeals. se4 dtf

EDUCATIONAL.

Clinical Instruction.

THERE will be a thorough course of Clinical instruction given at the Western Dispensary, 117 Fourteenth street, commencing March 15, and continuing uninterruptedly for 20 weeks. Fee $10.

For further particulars, apply at the Dispensary or to J. J. McDONOUGH, M. D., Dean,
mh2 d6 Fourteenth and Jefferson.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE

A Family School for Boys.

Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for College, business, or professional school. Instructors able and experienced. Discipline strict and efficient. For circulars, &c., address HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M.,
fe12 d1m&w3m Newburgh, N. Y.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. H. F. BARNES,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
(Late of Indianapolis, Ind.)
Louisville, - - - Kentucky.

OFFICE, Rooms 3 and 4, Mozart Hall Building, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets. Entrance on Fourth street. ja3 d3m

Murray & Lanman's

Florida Water,

The most celebrated and most delightful of all perfumes, for use on the handkerchief, at the toilet, and in the bath, for sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

ja24 d2aw1m

MERCHANTS' BANK

OF KENTUCKY,

No. 176 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

In addition to a general

Banking and Exchange Business,

attention will be given to the purchase and sale, for a commission, of **Coin, Foreign Exchange, and Government, State, City, and Corporation Securities**, and especially to the original negotiation of approved County and Corporation Bonds.

Collections made on all accessible points, and particular attention will be given to **Correspondents' Accounts.** The accounts of **Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and Individuals** are solicited.

J. H. LINDENBERGER, Cashier.

Louisville, Jan. 6, 1870. ja7 Fr&Mo3m

NOTICE.

LOUISVILLE BRIDGE COMPANY,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 13, 1869.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—The Louisville Bridge Company has not yet been able to remove the cribs which were placed in the Indiana channel for the purpose of erecting the bridge over the Ohio River.

Soundings taken December 10, at 2 P. M., when the water-marks in the canal showed 9 feet 10 inches, give the following results:

The first crib next to the pier on the south side of the channel was 6 feet under water. This crib is 35½ feet from the pier.

From this crib to the second there is a clear channel of 100 feet. Over the second crib there was 5 feet of water.

The third crib on Bubble's Rock, 43½ feet from the second and 22 feet to the north of the middle of the channel span, was 5½ feet under water.

The fourth crib, 41½ feet from the third, was 6 feet under water.

The fifth crib, 42½ feet from the fourth and 38 feet from the pier on the north side of the channel, was 4 feet under water.

The cribs are 14 feet wide. These obstructions will be removed as soon as practicable, and notice given thereof.

All obstructions have been removed from the middle channel.

The clear space under the bridge, above low-water mark, is 90 feet in the middle chute and 96½ feet in the Indiana chute. W. B. HAMILTON,
fe15 dtf President Louisville Bridge Co.

Ladies, Attention!

AT HALF PRICE.

A large quantity of

Tidies,
Embroidered Table-Covers,
Embroidered French Tidies,
Bridal Veils,
Black Lace Flounces,
Linen Cambric Chemises,
Lace Shawls,
Black Crepe Trimming,
Ruffled Skirts,
Real Thread Lace Veils,

To close out, at

CHARLES F. RAUCHFUSS'
CHEAP LACE STORE, 103½ FOURTH ST.
fe27

Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

I AM prepared to furnish persons with every variety of Trees for sidewalks, front of lots, ornamental or otherwise, and will also set them out and warrant them. LEWIS J. SPEED.
Office at Jno. M. Stevens', Jefferson st., between Second and Third. fe18 eod1m

Practical Landscape Gardening.

I WILL furnish Plans and give advice, etc., for laying out the grounds of Rural Homes.
S. SCHULER,
ja21 eod3m Pewee Valley, Ky.

WALKER'S
PURE
HOLLAND SCHNAPPS
AND INVIGORATING CORDIAL.

THIS MEDICINAL BEVERAGE is warranted pure and of the best possible quality, and is the best Diuretic known. W. H. WALKER & CO.,
General Wholesale Agents,
fe17 23 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

Brandies.

5 CASKS Pure Cognac;
50 bbls pure Oldham county Peach;
75 bbls pure Russell county Apple;
In store and for sale by W. H. WALKER & CO.,
ja21 23 Main st.

Walker's Bitters

300 CASES Walker's Tonic Bitters;
100 cases Cocktail;
In store and for sale by
W. H. WALKER & CO.,
ja21 23 Main st.

Champagne Wine,

50 BASKETS "Krug" in store and for sale by
W. H. WALKER & CO.,
ja21 23 Main st.

Courier-Journal.

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1870.

ROUND-ABOUT.

I.

Our Homeward Bound.

The tourists who have been wandering in the South begin to wend their way homeward. After a season of unusual gayety, during which they have been the recipients of the genuine and generous hospitality of the warm-hearted Southerners, they return to their own homes in the North, East and West. The influx of strangers into all of the principal Southern cities has been greater this season than any previous one. It is estimated that the carnival in New Orleans alone attracted not less than thirty thousand strangers, and that not less than five millions of dollars have been spent there this season by pleasure seekers. There is wisdom in any city making itself so charming and agreeable as to draw every year thousands with full pockets to spend among its shops, hotels and places of amusement. The inauguration of a general system of excursions from all of the adjacent cities in the West and South every winter to witness the procession and tableaux of "The Mystick Krewe of Comus" and enjoy the operas, theaters, fruit, fish, flowers and drives of the Crescent City is a capital idea, and will serve to strengthen the social and commercial bonds between it and the others. It would not be a bad idea for the people of every city to get up every year an excursion to some neighboring city, and to go, "take their knitting, and spend several days."

II.

A New Point in Sharp Practice.

At a dinner party there is always some individual whose mission in life is to tell the time-honored stories, anecdotes and jokes which he has inflicted on innumerable other parties, and the patient sufferers have had no recourse but to stand and take it with as much resignation and philosophy as possible. This exasperating habit on the part of these story-telling bores has grown to be so intolerable, however, that society has been compelled to cast about in its mind for some method of "nipping in the bud" in a silent, but efficacious, way the telling of a story which has been heard before. The *modus operandi* is happy and never-failing, and is simply this: "When at a dinner, some one at the table begins to tell a story which the others have heard, those who are acquainted with the facts silently raise their knives, and, balancing them upon the rims of their goblets, direct the points gently in the direction of the unfortunate speaker," thus converting knives into fingers of scorn for the nonce and politely telling the offender that they "have heard that before." The man of stories takes the hint and sinks back into his chair to drown his discomfiture in a convulsive gulp of claret. Fancy one of these unfortunates who has been telling his batch of stories unmolested for years at no end of "swell" dinners, and who passes at home among the admiring women of his household as "the clever man of the family," suddenly finding himself possessed of all of the qualities of a loadstone, or the North Pole, to which turns that faithful needle, the eye, expressing previous knowledge, and the knife, making a pointed and cutting appeal. The dagger which the distempered mind of Duncan's murderer depicted in the air with the handle toward him, was a child's toy to the dozen real knives with the points turned toward the social Macbeth, who hath murdered not the "sleep" but the general conversation of a trusting and unsuspicious lot of guests. How can you trust a man who thus tampers with appetite and digestion by telling an old story after he has been thus detected and exposed?

III.

The Captain of the Bombay.

The more information received about the Oneida disaster in the Chinese waters, the worse the conduct of that British Captain looks. His inexplicable recklessness in not even stopping to assist or save the victims of his carelessness, is so directly at variance with the character of a British sailor, that it is almost incredible that so heartless a deed could have been willfully or thoughtlessly done. Mr. Raphael Pumpelly, in his very interesting book, recently published, entitled "Across America and Asia," throws some light on the carelessness common in the China seas among those navigating them. He says it is no uncommon thing for European steamers to run into native craft, and pass on without stopping to inquire what damage was done, or to rescue lives from jeopardy. While he was going up one of the Chinese rivers in a foreign steamer, a native boat, containing four or five persons, was run over by her, cut to pieces, and all on board probably perished, but the Captain of the steamer kept on his way as if nothing had happened. Mr. Pumpelly says this habitual, heartless carelessness makes all foreigners hated by the Chinese. Thus we have the testimony of an impartial traveler that some sea captains save their humanity for other parts of the world, and do things on the Chinese coast which they would not dare to do in the English Channel or American waters. It is due the memory of the men lost on the Oneida by this criminal neglect of his plain duty, that the Captain of the Bombay's conduct should be rigidly investigated at the instance of our Government. Here is a chance for the rollicking Robeson and the mellifluous Motley to bring this disgrace to the British mail service to justice, and make the flag respected, if it is in Chinese waters.

IV.

Whaling Ground.

Captain Hall, the Arctic explorer, has given up lecturing about the wonders of the Polar world in the provinces, and has taken his literary wares to the Capital, and has lectured before the illustrious beings who are illuminating the nation from that point. The Captain only wants fifteen thousand dollars of the people's money to enable him to live comfortably at his Arctic summer residence, and, like the shrewd Cincinnati man that he is, instead of taking this amount out of the pockets of the scientific research promoters of his own town, he is generous enough to permit the whole people to pay for the coming discovery of "whaling ground." Congress is to be importuned to come to the rescue in this matter, and not let the efforts of Cincinnati towards finding "whaling ground" fail for the paltry sum asked for. Here is a Western town nobly leading the van in the great work of outdoing Franklin, Parry, and McClintock, which has come to a dead halt for want of funds in the brilliant efforts of opening up undiscovered continents to take possession of and impose upon the right of suffrage and equality before the law, to say nothing of the Fifteenth amendment, the internal revenue, the income tax, and the reading of Sumner's speeches. Captain Hall, as a guarantee, facetiously proposes that the fifteen thousand requisite to enable him to carry out his real estate discoveries in the "whaling ground" line should be put into the hands of the President, whose experience in real estate transactions is a sufficient warrant that the money will be disbursed to the best interests of Capt. Hall, his friend the President, and the dear people. If Capt. Hall wants to find "whaling ground" which is historic let him visit Frankfort, where was fought lately the battle of the Rails, and he will see the most suggestive piece of "whaling ground" that the valor, enterprise, and money of his beloved Cincinnati ever tried to discover and take possession of, whether in the interest of science or pork.

V.

Albert Edward's Letters.

The second-hand press, failing to find an opportunity of gratifying its prurient taste by gloating over the revelations which were hoped for in the Prince of Wales' letters to that poor lunatic, Lady Mordaunt, is sadly disappointed now that those gossipy, social notes have been given to the public, and are found to contain nothing but the usual chit-chat common to his "set" in London and some expressions of friendly regard. Failing to find the desired scandal and indecency which it craved, the second-hand press is engaged in reeking its vengeance for the disappointment by making merry over the literary merits of the letters, as if in the majority of billet doux there is always intrinsic literary talent. The English write fifty notes and letters to the American's one. A thousand things are transacted through the medium of a note or a letter. Among the better classes every one writes his or her lot of letters every day and receives equally as many. Writing materials in "Davenports" are to be found in every boudoir, bed-room, sitting-room, library, and drawing-room. Correspondence upon infinitesimal subjects is carried on constantly by every one of a certain position. The penny-post system is so admirably organized that many ladies do their shopping through the post in England. They write a note to the tradesman, inclose a sample, give explicit directions, and in two hours receive precisely what they want. It is safe to say that Mr. Gladstone writes a dozen letters to Mr. Fish's one, or that a lady at the Court of St. James will in the course of a week write more notes and letters than an average American girl spending the winter in Washington, at the White House, will in a year. One virtuous Spartacus of the New York press wants to know what right the Prince had to begin all of his letters "My Dear Lady Mordaunt," if there was not something wrong going on. What an ignorant ass the man must be not to know that this style of address is the proper one in England and other civilized countries among friends moving in the same circle. Before having the effrontery to express opinions on questions involving a familiarity with all of the amenities and proprieties of polite life, abroad or at home, creatures like this one should be quite sure they know what they are talking about. The idea of one of them actually having the impudence to criticise anything done in a phase of life of which he is profoundly ignorant is quite absurd; and yet many of these fellows, who never crossed a gentleman's threshold, or broke bread at one's table in his life, set themselves up as authorities on social matters.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Miss Leclerq is Fechter's second wife.

Miss Alice Cary is recovering her health.

Rochefort has nearly ruined trade in Paris.

"Off for a holiday"—Golladay *hinc illæ lachrymæ*.

Parepa Rosa is Feasting in Philadelphia during Lent.

Jenny Lind's eldest daughter is studying for the opera.

Light reading for Mayor Butler: "Baxter's Saints' Rest."

Barbaric splendor—An artist in hair sporting a diamond.

"Murder as a fine art" must be taught in the Brooklyn schools.

The Archbishop of Syra has been blessing the English against their will.

Fifteen hundred francs per head is the ruling guillotine rate in Paris.

Longfellow has been dining and wining Fechter. Dramatic and poetic.

Mrs. Scott Siddons was on the running off train last week near Memphis, but escaped unhurt.

Lopez is reported to be holding "his own." Butler is not, however. He is holding somebody else's.

Mrs. Davison, of this city, has made a most favorable impression in the best New York musical circles.

Francis P. Blair and his wife, after sixty years of married life, are a model couple of the "old school."

Hiram Powers has made the *amende* honorable to the city of New Orleans *in re* the statue of Franklin.

"Why Did He Marry Her?" is the last love story. The question is a "staggerer No. 1" to the man himself.

"Nettie Chase is an authoress," says the Boston Post. Hope she is as clever and attractive as "Chevy" and "Love."

Hearsay, that Rose Hersee's father is a wine-taster in London. "Rose by any other name would" sing "as sweet" and tastefully.

Forney in parting with Whittemore is said to have quoted Mr. Vincent Crummels thus: "Farewell, me noble, me lion-hearted (carpet) boy."

Admiral Stuart once said: "I never lost but one tooth in my life; it ached, and I pulled it out with a bullet mould, aboard ship, in a gale of wind."

There are only 112 sopranos, 34 contraltos, 37 tenors, 50 baritones, and 46 bassos waiting engagements at Milan. Why don't the managers propose?

The latest via the key-hole, as seen by "Jenkins"—"While parties, balls and Germans will be comparatively (why not positively?) few in society; numerous weddings, church sociables (Shaker affairs evidently meant), and quiet little *soirees* are announced to prevent any complaint of *ennui* in the *beau monde*."

The Duke of Praslin, the last scion of the illustrious house of Humbug, a very old family in Germany, is about to lead to the Hymeneal altar the retired daughter of a rich but respectable market gardener. (N.B.—This is a perpetual movement in society for which the patent has been secured. Send for circulars.)

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Ohio Lobbyists Leave in Disgust—A Tennessee Memorial—Adjournment—Louisville and Chattanooga Railroad Charter Amended—Insurance—Government Claims—Statute Revision—An Irate Radical Onslaught.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

Room No. 114, Capital Hotel,
Frankfort, March 5.

Frankfort is no longer honored with the presence of those Cincinnati lobbyists who have so long enlivened the State capital with their presence, and given members "free gratis and for nothing" the benefit of their disinterested advice. The exodus took place in part last night, and was completed this morning. Two or three disconsolate-looking Porkopolitan countenances, it is true, are still to be seen dodging about the Capital Hotel, but they are the property of gentlemen who, not being properly advised of the status of things with regard to the Southern Railroad project, started here yesterday, and who, it is needless to say, are eagerly longing to hear the whistle of the locomotive that is to convey them back to their home beyond the flood of *La Belle Riviere*.

DRIVING THE NAILS IN THE COFFIN.

Mr. Wolf, of Covington, yesterday voted with the majority to lay the Cincinnati Southern Railroad bill on the table, with a view of moving a reconsideration. This morning, accordingly, it was moved by that gentleman to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was tabled. This motion Judge Phister moved to lay on the table, and the motion was adopted by a vote of 46 to 31. Thus, I have the pleasure of announcing that the Cincinnati scheme is not only dead, but securely nailed up in its coffin.

TENNESSEE MEMORIAL.

Certain members of the Tennessee Legislature are likely to have a long trip to very little effect. After the final and irrevocable disposition of the Cincinnati bill, the Speaker received and laid before the House of Representatives this morning a memorial asking the passage of the bill and indicating a wish for conference and consultation. Well, if Tennessee legislators visit the Kentucky capital, they may rely upon being hospitably received and entertained, and it is to be hoped will go back with renovated and more healthful ideas of State sovereignty and independence.

THE ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION.

The Senate, a short time ago, adopted a joint resolution providing for the adjournment of the General Assembly on the 15th inst., to reassemble on the first Wednesday in January, 1871. This resolution was called up in the House this morning, and, after a good deal of discussion, the 21st was substituted for the 15th, and the resolution as amended was passed.

LOUISVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

A bill was this morning passed by the House amending the charter of the Louisville and Chattanooga Railroad Company. The amendments were in regard to certain details overlooked in the charter as originally drafted.

INSURANCE LEGISLATION.

The House has passed two of the insurance bills, originating in the Senate, viz: that relating to life companies and that relating to fire, marine, and all other, except life companies, and the third, the one for the creating of an insurance bureau, is pending, and will probably be passed on Monday. These are among the most important bills presented during the session.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

The bill providing for the discontinuance of the Kentucky State Agent at Washington and authorizing the payment of a per centage for the collection of State claims was very properly so amended in the Senate this morning as to allow no commission on claims already audited. The consideration of the bill occupied much of the Senate's session to-day, and will, as amended, I have no doubt, pass the House and become a law.

LECTURE ON FREE TRADE.

The use of the Hall of Representatives has been granted by resolution to Mr. A. Lloyd, of the Free Trade League, for a lecture on Tuesday evening next.

STATUTE REVISION.

A bill was reported in the House yesterday afternoon, and made the special order for Wednesday next, providing for the appointment of three commissioners, at a salary of not more than $10 per day and mileage, to revise the statute laws of the Commonwealth. The printing, it is estimated, will cost not more than $3,300, and other expenses $7,500, making, in all, $10,800. If a reasonable number of copies of the proposed work are sold to lawyers and others, the book will pay for itself.

THE LEXINGTON STATESMAN ON THE CINCINNATI ROAD, THE LEGISLATURE AND GEN. DUKE.

The Lexington Statesman of yesterday is, in a great measure, made up of articles denunciatory of the Kentucky Legislature for its rejection of the Cincinnati Southern railroad bill, and bitter invective against the city of Louisville. It revives against the Kentucky metropolis the very hackneyed and exceedingly silly cry of "selfishness" and "dog-in-the-manger policy," and valiantly proclaims: "With her we mean hereafter war—war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt." It falsely and insultingly insinuates that members were bribed with money to vote against the Cincinnati scheme. It denounces the opponents of the measure as having been actuated by "rebel, State-rights feeling, which ignores at once the greatest interests of the people and of the State, as well as the welfare of the Nation;" a feeling "having its origin and maintaining its existence in sectional demagogery alone." It threatens that Congress will do what the Legislature has refused to do. Gen. Duke, of the Sixth Louisville district, comes in for a very large share of the Statesman's reprobation, because of his very efficient services in procuring the rejection of the Cincinnati charter. It has a whole leader devoted to him. "Gen. Basil Duke, an officer under John Morgan in the rebellion, a lately rebel chieftain, employed to plead before our Legislature in the cause of obstruction to the march of improvement," says that paper, "in addressing the General Assembly in opposition to the proposed charter, * * * and speaking, no doubt, the sentiments of the disloyal party which he represents, stigmatizes the city of Cincinnati as a foreign city. But," continues the Statesman, "this great and most beneficial project cannot be thus smothered by the seditious opposition of the malignants of the late rebellion;" and in another place it triumphantly adds: "No Republican voted against the charter of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad." The Kentucky city which Gen. Duke in part represents is warned that she need hereafter expect no trade from the Blue Grass country by this Radical editor, who in his moonstruck madness assumes all at once to be the organ of a people who cannot possibly have any manner of sympathy either with him or his politics. The feeling against Louisville is feelingly illustrated by the Lexington paper by the following incident:

"A drummer from Louisville visited our merchants (at Danville) last Friday, and was told by one and all that they would not buy a dollar's worth from him. He used as an argument that Ohio had helped to pass the Fifteenth amendment; and one of the merchants replied: 'That suits my politics exactly, and therefore will I go to Cincinnati.'"

Well, I guess the Legislature, the city of Louisville, and Gen. Duke will all be able to survive this outcry of a negro-equality, Northern-sympathizing, Radical paper. Thank Heaven, the time has not yet come in Kentucky when a proper State pride and due regard for State sovereignty are regarded as a crime, or the acceptance of a position of vassalage to this or any other Northern State is construed into a virtue. The members of the Legislature in their rejection of the scheme of a people who helped to impose upon us the odious and infamous Fifteenth amendment to obtain power and control over Kentucky and Kentucky's institutions have behaved themselves worthily as representatives and Kentuckians, and can afford to treat with the contempt it merits the imputation cast upon them by this petty Radical scribbler. Louisville, too, will rest easy under the threat that her Bluegrass trade is to be cut off because her people in their character of citizens of this proud old Commonwealth have dared to oppose the subordination of Kentucky to a "foreign corporation," and that corporation one belonging to a State that has helped to force upon us the Fifteenth amendment. For the rest, Radical newspapers here, as well as those across the river, seem slow to learn that a just cause is not condemned here in Kentucky because it is frowned on by Radicals as "disloyal," or because of its advocacy by so clear-headed and able a legislator as General Duke, even though he was "an officer under John Morgan in the rebel army" and a "rebel chieftain." We Democrats and Kentuckians have our own way of looking at these things.

Z.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Saturday, March 5, 1870.

An act concerning the State Agency at Washington.

Mr. Carlisle moved to amend by way of substitute, placing the matter in the hands of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, authorizing them to employ an agent under a contingent compensation for collections made under said employment.

Mr. Alexander moved to so amend the amendment of Mr. Carlisle that the 2d section of the original bill stand, and the vote thereon was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Alexander, Allison, Bradley, Cheif, Cheneweth, Cockrill, Connor, Cooke, Gardner, Hawes, Hayden, William Johnson, and Whitaker—13.

Nays—Messrs. Carlisle, Clarke, Conklin, Dorman, Fox, Payne, Talbott, Valandingham, Vories, Webb, Winfrey and Wrightson—12.

Mr. Vallandingham moved to so amend that the agent so appointed shall not receive any compensation for collections on amounts heretofore audited and allowed. Adopted.

The bill was ordered to its third reading, which was dispensed with, and the bill put on its passage and was decided in the affirmative.

An act to require the Life Association of America to deposit bonds with the Auditor, and to provide for the better security of citizens of this Commonwealth. Print and orders of the day.

The following bills were reported and passed: To charter the Kingston and Cave Hill Turnpike Road Company; to charter the Springfield, Antioch, and Fox Creek Turnpike Road Company; to charter the Harris Turnpike Company; to charter the Brooksville and Mt Olivet Turnpike Road Company; to charter South Benson Turnpike Road Company; to fix the tolls on Cane Run and Bryantsville turnpike road; to amend the charter of the Concord and Tollsboro Turnpike Road Company; to amend the charter of the Richmond and Tate's Creek Ridge Turnpike Road Company; to charter the Todd's Road Turnpike Road Company; to amend the charter of the Florence and Anderson's Ferry Turnpike road; to amend section 2 of the charter of the Montgomery and Clark Turnpike Road Company; to amend the charter of the Tunnel and Prickley Ash Turnpike Road Company, in Bath county; to charter the Pembroke and State Line Turnpike Road Company; to charter the Mount Freedom and Jessamine county turnpike road; to charter the Union and Dreaming Creek Turnpike Road Company; to amend the charter of the Owingsville, Sharpsburg, and Bald Eagle Turnpike Road Company; to charter the Cabin Creek, Sand Hill, and Manchester Turnpike Road Company; to charter the Speedwell and Bybee Town Turnpike Road Company; to charter the Morganfield and Uniontown Turnpike Road and Gravel Road Company; to incorporate the Fleming and Lewis Turnpike Road Company; to charter the Uniontown and Highland Creek Turnpike and Gravel Company; to authorize a vote in Kenton, Boone, and Gallatin counties, in relation to a new county to be formed from portions thereof; to charter the Henry Clay Glass Company; to charter the Saloon-keepers' Association of Covington; to amend an act amending chapter 47, section 16, Revised Statutes, approved February 14, 1866; to charter the Covington Building Association; to amend the laws in relation to the city of Frankfort; to repeal an act for the benefit of Greensburg; to charter the Green and Barren River Telegraph Company; a bill for the benefit of Mr. Sterling; to allow the trustees of the Methodist Church at Rollington to sell church property; to provide for copying and binding certain records in Kenton county; to amend the charter of Lexington; to repeal certain amendments to the Charter of Independence; to repeal an act in regard to the civil jurisdiction of Hickman; to charter the Kenton Building and Savings Association; to extend the corporate limits of Dayton, in Campbell county; to amend section 1, article 2, chapter 16, Revised Statutes; to amend the charter of West Point; to legalize the formation of certain corporations—under an act approved March 10th, 1864; to prevent frauds in weights of candles and soap; to allow Butler county to vote on the question of moving the county seat; to amend an act to regulate the destruction of fish in Green river, &c.; to allow the remarking of the boundary between Allen and Casey counties; to allow John Sargeant to fish with nets in Green river and Panther creek; to change the line between Bath and Menifee counties; to change the county line between Boone and Grant counties; to amend the act creating the county of Lee; a bill for the benefit of Anderson Hamilton.

HOUSE.

Mr. DeMoss presented a memorial from sundry members of the Tennessee Legislature, asking the passage of the bill to charter the Cincinnati Southern Railway. Referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. Wolf moved to reconsider the vote by which the House on yesterday laid on the table the bill in relation to the Cincinnati Southern Railway.

Mr. Phister moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. Motion adopted—yeas 46, nays 31.

When Mr. Chrisman's name was called, he stated in explanation of his vote, and appealed to the House to reconsider the vote and let the matter rest until the adjourned session next winter, with a view of carrying the question before the people of the State. He also stated if they, after full and fair discussion of the matter, decided against them, the friends of the measure would acquiesce in this decision with becoming resignation.

The House then took up the Senate resolution providing for an adjournment of the General Assembly on the 15th inst., to meet again on the 1st Wednesday of January, 1871, at 12 o'clock m.

Upon a motion to strike out the "15th," it was decided in the affirmative—yeas, 51; nays, 29.

The question was then taken on inserting the "21st," and it was decided in the affirmative—yeas, 58; nays, 25.

The question was then taken on the adoption of that part of the resolution providing for the re-assembling of the Legislature on the first Wednesday in January, 1871, which was decided in the affirmative—yeas, 58; nays, 18.

The resolution as amended was then adopted.

The following bills were passed: To amend section 3 of the act to establish the county of Lee; for the benefit of Lee county. [Authorizing the increase of the county levy]; to incorporate the Union County Bank; to establish an additional voting place in Cumberland county; for the benefit of school district No. 34, in Larue county; to amend the charter of the Calhoon Mills Company; to incorporate the Chandler Iron Company; to amend the mechanics' lien law in Fayette county; to prevent distillers from emptying slop into the South Fork of Elkhorn creek, in Fayette county; to amend the charter of the city of Lexington; in relation to the voting of stock in the Flemingsburg and Poplar Plains Turnpike Road Company; to amend the charter of the Hillsboro and Wyoming Turnpike Road Company; for the benefit of Henry Clay Fitzpatrick, of Floyd county; to repeal all acts declaring Middle Fork in Floyd county; to establish an additional voting precinct in Carter county; to declare Peter creek, in Pike county, a navigable stream; in relation to the collection of taxes in Bourbon county in aid of the Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company Northern Division; to incorporate the Bridgeport and Benson Turnpike Road Company; to establish an additional voting place in Breckinridge county; to establish an additional justice's district in the county of Hart; for the benefit of the mechanics of Grayson county.

To incorporate the town of Bellevue, in Campbell county; to extend the corporate limits of the town of Alexandria, in Campbell county, and to amend the charter of said town; to incorporate the Christian County Turnpike Road Company; to amend the charter of the Louisville and Chattanooga Grand Trunk Railroad—yeas, 58; nays, 5.

An act to regulate the time of holding courts in the counties of Warren, Simpson, Edmondson and Todd. Amendment concurred in.

A large number of other bills were passed by the House, which could not be gotten ready, the House not adjourning until half past two o'clock.

At the evening session Friday the following bills were passed:

The House took up the bill from the Senate for the incorporation and regulation of life insurance companies.

Also for the incorporation and regulation of fire, marine, health, accident, live stock and all other, except life, insurance companies.

To incorporate the Agricultural and Mechanical Association of the Colored People of the city of Lexington.

To incorporate the Union Benevolent Society, No. 2, of Colored People of Lexington.

In relation to the sale of real estate belonging to the late John Cleveland, for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum at Midway.

For the benefit of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum. [Appropriates $7,981 to be expended in the necessary additions and repairs to the old buildings and grounds of said asylum.] Yeas 60, nays 10.

The House then took up the Senate bill to amend an act in relation to furnishing members of the Legislature with stationery.

☞ Mr. A. B. Flowers, of Alexandria, La., writes to the Scientific American that the statement made in a recent article on the subject, to the effect that no one had ever witnessed a case of spontaneous combustion in the human body, is a mistake, as he was himself, with several others, an eye-witness to a case of the kind. The person who was the victim was a hard drinker, and was sitting by the fire, surrounded by Christmas guests, when suddenly flames of a bluish tint gushed from his mouth and nostrils, and he was soon a corpse. The body, he states, remained extremely warm for a much longer period than usual.

☞ A correspondent of the Maine Farmer has a new use for cats. He says: "My way to cure a sulky steer that lays down when you first yoke him, is to take a cat and let her put her paws on the end of the steer's nose, and, if necessary, hold her rather hard. My word for it, he will be on his legs quick."

BOWLING GREEN.

Red-hot Railroading—A Letter from Golladay—The Negroes in Council—Political Matters.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

Bowling Green, March 5.

Our town is at present full of life, and improvements are going on in every direction. There are more buildings under contract here than ever before at this time of the year, notwithstanding the tightness of the money market. W. H. Rochester, Esq., is now building a very large market-house on the corner of Bridge street and Spring alley. This is a building that our town stands in need of very much. The present market-house on the Square has been a disgrace and an eye-sore to the people of Bowling Green for several years. The trustees have authorized the pulling down and carrying off of the old building.

Our citizens have forgotten Cincinnati and her grab, and have called a meeting in Saturday's issue of the Democrat for the purpose of consultation in regard to the Louisville and Chattanooga railroad. This looks like business, and I hope they mean business and will take such steps as will encourage the consummation of this great Kentucky enterprise. No doubt there will be a large attendance, for our people are "red-hot" on the railroad question. A great many of our citizens will go to Morgantown on the 12th inst. to attend a meeting of the Bowling Green, Hartford, and Ohio River railroad, at the solicitation of the citizens of Butler county. Butler county is ablaze with enthusiasm on the question of railroads. It is the imperative duty of our citizens to put forth all their efforts to build that road, for it will give new life and impetus to our already flourishing city. Our citizens could well afford to lose three or four hundred thousand dollars in this road, for the increase of property in value and the increase of inhabitants and business of the place would more than compensate them.

Hon. J. S. Golladay has written a letter to a friend here asking whether the people wish him to make the race for re-election, saying that if it were the wish of the people he would do so. He also stated that he was very tired of politics and public life. A great many thinks this is "sour grapes;" for if there ever was a man politically dead it is Mr. Golladay. The people of this district feel that he has not acted in a manner that places him above suspicion, and that if he did sell a cadetship he has disgraced the Democratic party. If he intends to make the race he had better be here looking to his laurels, for there are several candidates out to fill his vacated seat. Among these are Dr. J. F. South, Hon. John Halsell, and Hon. Charlie Milliken; Col. Jo. H. Lewis is also spoken of as a probable candidate, and a very formidable one, too.

Candidates for county officers are very numerous, and unless the Democrats are true to themselves a Radical may come in; but I think we need not entertain any fears for the Democrats are on the *qui vive* and will see that not more than one Democrat runs for the same office.

Capt. T. H. Hines is a prominent candidate for county judge, which position his friends are confident he will get by a handsome majority. He is looked upon as one of our best lawyers, old or young.

The negroes held a meeting here night before last. The meeting was called to order by Col. T. W. Campbell, who said that he did not come here to speak or take an active part in the meeting, but as he had been called upon he ventured to give them a few words of advice. He complimented the negroes on the manner in which they conducted the meeting, they not having been used to holding such meetings. J. F. Garrison, candidate for City Marshal, was present, and the negroes called on him for a speech, but (as one of the negroes said) he "couldn't make the riffle." Mr. Eugene Kinaird was present, but didn't say much. I heard one of the negroes say that he did not like Mr. Kinaird very much, if he was a good Radical, for he remembered the time when he (Kinaird) was a patrol, and that he didn't spare negro flesh when he got an opportunity.

Mr. Garrison, whom the negro said could not "make the riffle," is a young man who is carried away with the delusion of being elected to the office of City Marshal by the negro vote. Poor Tom, I feel sorry for him, for his fondest hopes will inevitably be blasted.

T. C. M.

IMMIGRATION AND STATISTICS.

What the Legislature Has Done and What It Has Not Done.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

The all-absorbing topic of the present session of the General Assembly, the so-called "Cincinnati Railroad Bill," having been disposed of, and the session drawing to a close, the query naturally arises, what measures of general public interest, affecting the State at large, have been enacted, and what are the acts of omission for the general good of the State? Much precious time and money has been spent, if not wasted, in enacting laws of a private and local nature, in which but few citizens have any interest, while such laws as affect the general weal of the Commonwealth have been either entirely ignored or postponed.

One of the latter is that of immigration. His Excellency, the Governor, in the performance of his constitutional duty, to suggest from time to time such measures as in his opinion the general welfare of the State demands, in his message called the attention of the General Assembly to this subject. One, if not both, houses appointed a standing committee for that purpose. Sundry bills have been introduced by the standing committee, and by individual members, and last, but not least, a special committee has been appointed by the House, consisting of one member from each Congressional district, thus representing as near as can be the entire State. This committee reported, unanimously, House bill No. 458, which was ordered to be printed and placed in the orders of the day. Upon a careful examination of this bill, and comparing it with others heretofore introduced, it will be found that although it may not be perfect in all its details and features, yet it is by far the best of these, and will most likely command and deserve the support of the General Assembly. It will be at least a beginning and a step in the right direction. Any defects may be, and doubtless will be, remedied in future, as experience may dictate. Section 2, however, should be amended so that the Governor may appoint the Commissioner, or he should at least have power to fill a vacancy in that office, should one occur, during the recess of the General Assembly. A clerical error occurs in section 12, fifth line. After the word "section," the words "eighth and ninth" should be stricken out, and "ninth and tenth" substituted.

Public opinion is in favor of the passage of an act to encourage immigration to supply the demands for labor and to settle the unoccupied lands in the State. The States north of us have practiced every art to entice immigrants to their less fertile soil, and with success. The Southern and Western States are hard at work to secure the settlement of immigrants through foreign agents, influential adopted citizens, publications and statistics, and they succeed, and what is Kentucky doing? The superior inducements Kentucky presents over all other States to the European immigrant by reason of climate, soil and production have never been presented to them, and never will be till an organized, systematic, energetic and judicious effort be made in that direction, and this end can be attained by the bill to which I have referred.

C. T. V.

☞ Sweden, by the postal telegraphic system, shows a net profit of $1 91 and $3 70 respectively for each mile of telegraphic line in operation. For ten cents a message is transmitted from one part to any other of Switzerland; while to nearly every post office, even in remote localities, a telegraph station is attached. The telegraphic system of Switzerland has in every respect attained greater development than in any other European State. In Belgium the system is also very complete; it appears, however, that with a population of about 4,800,000, the number of messages reached only 1,502,599 in the year 1868, being equal to an average of 313 messages to every 1,000 inhabitants; while Switzerland, with a population barely exceeding 2,500,000, produced 1,153,093 messages, or, as stated above, an average of 431.

☞ A Philadelphia young lady, blessed with a charming voice, sweet in its tones and of powerful volume, hates music. The case is the more peculiar because she thoroughly understands the art. She has in addition fine dramatic powers, and will probably yet appear upon the stage. Her aversion is so great that both before and after her singing lessons she bursts into tears.

River News.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Cincinnati	GEN. BUELL	10 A. M.
Cincinnati	GEN. LYTLE	4 P. M.
Cincinnati	NORMAN	8 A. M.
Henderson	ROSE HITE	4½ P. M.
Tenn. River	PINK VARBLE	5 P. M.

ARRIVALS—March 6.

Alice Dean, Cincinnati.	Gen. Buell, Cincinnati.
Messenger, Cincinnati.	Gen. Lytle, Cin.
Rose Hite, Henderson.	City of Evansville, Pitts.

DEPARTURES—March 6.

Alice Dean, Memphis.	United States, Cin.
City of Evansville, Cairo.	Messenger, N. O.

The river was quite at a stand when we left the wharf last evening, and the prospect indicated a rise. The weather was damp all day yesterday, with occasional falls of rain. There is ten feet in the canal and eight in the chute.

The Alice Dean, from Cincinnati, passed down for Memphis. She took the falls.

The Emma Floyd will leave for Nashville on Wednesday.

The Abeona will leave for St. Louis on Wednesday.

The Champion and Robert Burns were due last night en route to Cincinnati.

The Rover and barges from Nashville to Pittsburg will be due to-morrow.

The Pink Varble has been unavoidably detained for repairs. She will positively leave for 10 I. C. river at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

The Messenger passed down from Cincinnati to New Orleans, and left $25 for our falls pilot.

The Norman from Evansville to Cincinnati will pass up between 8 and 10 o'clock a. m. to-day. John H. Triplett is in the office.

By reference to steamboat advertisements it will be seen that all persons having claims against the steamer Mary Miller are requested to present them for settlement.

A statement that appeared in this column a few days since to the effect that John James, Sr., had purchased the steamer Emperor, was incorrect, Sam. F. James being sole owner and commander.

The Rose Hite came in from Henderson at 2 o'clock yesterday with a good trip. She had 15,600 hoop-poles, 5,186 bags corn, 50 hhds tobacco, and 100 passengers. She departs for Henderson at half-past four o'clock this afternoon sharp.

The City of Evansville, from Pittsburg to Cairo, passed down at 2 o'clock yesterday. She is in charge of Capt. H. T. Dexter, who will run her in the Evansville and Cairo trade. A singular feature is stationary umbrellas on her chimneys. Quite a number of people from Evansville came up on the Morning Star to meet her. They were accompanied by the Crescent City Band and Silverthorn.

River telegrams are on our first or fourth page.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

Jeffersonville, March 7.

The County Commissioners convene in Charlestown to-day.

The members of the different Lodges of the Odd Fellows of this city are requested to remember that there will be no meeting this week on account of repairs.

Since Elder K. Shaw has commenced his ministrations in the Christian church there have been four accessions. The new converts were to be baptized after church at the foot of Spring street last night.

Local passengers on the "Jeff Road" will, for the present, continue to go to the old depot on New Market street, between Locust and Wall streets. The new passenger depot at Ninth and Spring streets will be finished by the end of next week.

Holmes & Thias' hall was crowded with a very select audience yesterday afternoon on the occasion of the lecture of Elder K. Shaw. The managers of the lectures announce that there will be a temperance lecture on every Sunday afternoon hereafter.

George Richards, a Government employe, died yesterday morning, of neuralgia of the heart, at his residence on Market street, above Fulton. He was a member of Clarke Lodge, F. A. M., No. 51, Louisville, and was very generally esteemed.

In our report of the monthly sales of the manufactures of this and Floyd county in January, published yesterday, the Jeffersonville gas-works were represented as selling $496,000 worth of gas in that time. The figures were intended to represent the number of cubic feet of gas manufactured.

R. M. Shell and Billy Warren, two typos in the National Sentinel office, were scuffling together for fun on Saturday, near the City Hotel, when the former struck the right forearm of the latter while in a horizontal position, and broke one of the bones. Warren will be disabled for two weeks.

Dr. J. H. Youngman, one of the convicts of the Southern prison, at present employed as librarian of the institution, delivered a temperance lecture before the convicts of the prison yesterday morning. The lecture was very highly spoken of by the officers of the prison. Dr. Youngman is a young man between twenty-five and thirty years of age, and in his manners, appearance and conversation shows himself to be a person of culture. There is nothing in his appearance indicative of a depraved nature, but everything to impress a person favorably. Even in his black and white stripes he has the appearance of a gentleman. Dr. Y. is confined on a three-years term for larceny, and has eighteen months to serve.

The colored people of Jeffersonville and vicinity held a meeting on Saturday night in the Colored Methodist Church at Eighth and Indiana avenue. Mr. Nelson (colored) was chosen President, and Joseph T. Place (white) Secretary. The audience consisted entirely of blacks, except Jos. T. Place, Dr. Wm N. McCoy, and ex-City Marshal Wm. Howard, all white Republicans, and Policeman Samuel McCastlen, Constables Charles Kellor and Sam McGonnigal, white Democrats (spies in the Philistine camp). The meeting was called for the purpose of expressing the approbation of the colored people for the Fifteenth Amendment. Several speeches, thoroughly Radical, were delivered, one of them by Mr. Place. Resolutions were adopted approbating the Grant administration, State government, and especially the Fifteenth Amendment. A committee of arrangements was appointed to prepare for a grand jubilee, which is to occur immediately upon the promulgation of the proclamation declaring the Fifteenth Amendment ratified.

NEW ALBANY.

New Albany, March 7.

County Commissioners will convene at their room in the court-house to-day.

Under the new police dispensation the night police are required to remain on duty until relieved by the day police.

The City Council meets to-night, and as several important questions will be brought before the body, it is anticipated the session will be an interesting one.

At the Sixth Ward working men's meeting on Saturday night, the following gentlemen were elected directors of the Co-operative Association: Wm. Stevens, Jos. Routh, J. A. Pratt, Howard Pratt, and A. J. Kistler.

The regular monthly meeting of the Sunday-school Union was held at the First Presbyterian Church at 3 o'clock yesterday. The meeting was well attended. Several excellent addresses were delivered, and considerable interest in the Sabbath-school work was manifested.

Although yesterday was the holy Sabbath, considerable profanity was indulged in, at the discovery, yesterday morning, that all the cigar and tobacco shops, confectioneries and restaurants were closed for the day. The only consolation was that in the future they would lay in a bountiful supply of Sunday luxuries on Saturday night.

The only inmate of the station-house yesterday was Susan Newkirk, a young girl about sixteen years of age, who hailed from Somerset, Ky. Officer Smith found her sitting in an alley in a half stupefied condition. She stated that she had lost both of her parents at Somerset, and had wandered over to New Albany on her way to Paoli, Ind., where she expected to find some friends. She was taken by the officer to the station-house, where she was kindly cared for, and will be sent to her friends to-day.

Looking for Parasites in a Michigan School.

[From the Sanilac Jeffersonian.]

An occurrence took place in one of the school districts in this town, a few days since, which deserves at least a passing notice. A self-constituted committee entered the school-house during the session of school, and professed to examine the scholars' persons, it having been reported that some of them were troubled with parasites. The whole school, boys and girls, were carefully examined by the investigating committee, and two lice were found. The boys were ordered to strip themselves in the presence of the girls, but when the girls were examined the boys were let out of doors. The director of the school, naturally feeling outraged at this high-handed proceeding, had the parties arrested for assault and battery, but the jury returned a verdict of no cause of action. The reason assigned by some was that there was no violence used, only threats toward the children, to induce them to strip for the examination.

☞ The Women's Typographical Union of New York have adopted this: "Resolved, That the officers and members of Women's Typographical Union No. 1 will use all efforts possible to help to organize the working-women of New York State into local unions, and that we will aid and assist to the extent of our ability."

Railway News.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

SHORT-LINE RAILROAD.

Leave.		Arrive.
10:00 A. M.	Cincinnati and Eastern Mail ....Daily except Sunday....	9:45 night
3:55 P. M.	Cincinnati and East'n Express ....Daily....	12:45 P. M.
11:10 P. M.	Cincinnati and East'n Express ....Daily except Saturdays....	5:00 A. M.

UNION

RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT TICKET OFFICE,

Corner Fourth and Main Sts.

Correct information given in regard to all routes. Telegraph in same office. jall dtf

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

7:30 A. M.	No. 1 Memp. & Nash. Mail, (Daily except Sunday.)	10:00 P. M.
4:30 P. M.	..No. 3 New Orleans Exp.. (Daily.)	9:31 A. M.
12 30 A. M.	..No. 5 Nashville Expr... (Daily.)	1:35 P. M.
8:30 A. M.	..No. 13 Mt. Vernon Exp.... (Daily except Sunday.)	2:05 P. M.
3:15 P. M.	..No. 17 Bardstown Ac.... (Daily except Sundays.)	8:30 A. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R.

Will arrive and depart from Bridge Depot, commencing with No. 18 New York Express, at 1o a. m., as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
6:40 A. M.	........No. 3 Mail........ (Daily except Sunday.)	7:10 A. M.
10:00 A. M.	..No. 17, New York Exp... (Daily except Sunday.)	12:35 P. M.
2:10 P. M.	........No. 5, Express........ (Daily.)	3:35 P. M.
0:40 P. M.	...No. 7, Night Express.... (Daily except Saturday.)	11:45 P. M.
	Sunday special from Indianapolis	11:30 P. M.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO R. R.

4:30 A. M.	No. 3, Chic. Mail & Exp., (Daily except Sunday.)	7:00 P. M.

CINCINNATI U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

Morning Mail Boat	2:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Evening Express	5:00 A. M.	4:00 P. M.
On Sunday		3:00 P. M.

The Paducah Herald says: "We regret exceedingly to learn that Major E. J. Martin, who for the past nine months has been the Superintendent of the Paducah and Gulf railroad, will leave here next week to take charge of the southern division of the Mississippi Central. Major Martin has made many friends in Paducah, and his management of the railroad has been very successful, though he had very many difficulties to contend with. He is a thorough railroad man, competent, experienced and reliable, and his extensive acquaintance with railroad men in the South has enabled him to make satisfactory Southern connections for the Paducah and Gulf road. Major Martin's successor is Geo. Skinner, of New York, of whom we know nothing."

The enterprising management of the Louisville and Nashville railroad have determined that their road should not be inferior to any road South in the way of comfort and convenience. The great trouble and inconvenience to the traveling public has heretofore been that a transfer had to be made at the terminus of each road. In order to obviate this annoyance the Louisville and Nashville railroad have very wisely and generously placed a daily line of through sleeping cars to run between this city and Atlanta, Ga., commencing to-day, leaving Louisville at 12:30 A. M., and arriving in Atlanta at 4:15 A. M., making the time twenty-seven and three-quarter hours; leaving Atlanta at 5:50 P. M., and arriving in Louisville at 10 P. M.; time twenty-eight hours and ten minutes. Trains leaving Atlanta at 5:50 P. M. will, after the 13th inst., leave at 7:30 P. M., reducing the time from Atlanta to Louisville to twenty-six and a half hours.

The prospect of a railroad connection between Galveston and East Texas begins to improve. We cannot see how a communication so important and desirable can be much longer delayed, and we therefore have faith that the new movement will be a success. The stockholders of the old Houston, Trinity, and Tyler Railroad Company have appointed Messrs. J. J. Hendley, J. L. Darragh, John Sealey, A. P. Lufkin, and J. P. Cole to convert the property of the company into cash and distribute the proceeds among the stockholders. Books are also to be opened for subscriptions of stock to the amount of $500,000. When this amount is subscribed and 5 per cent. of it paid in, the new stockholders will own the franchises and rights of the enterprise, and a new organization will be effected. The object of the movement is to clear difficulties out of the way, that a railroad connection of the greatest importance to a populous and productive part of Texas may be established as soon as possible.

Monetary and Commercial.

Office of the Louisville Courier-Journal,
Saturday Evening, March 5, 1870.

The week just closing has brought nothing of any importance to light in the way of finances. The recent decision in the legal tender case has caused some inquiry as to whether the Kentucky banks are willing to redeem their notes with gold. So far as we can learn, United States currency alone is being paid. The low premium on silver is taken advantage of by a few retail merchants to draw frequent sales, offering the change in that article. The market is working smoothly, and borrowers of undoubted standing have no difficulty in getting their wants attended to at 8 and 12 per cent.

Exchange—The demand for exchange has been steadily increasing. The banks have been large buyers, and the rates were somewhat enhanced. The banks are purchasing in counter transactions at 1-20 to 1-10 discount, and selling New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore at 1-10 premium, Cincinnati at 50c. premium. New Orleans at par to 1-20 premium.

Gold—During the day gold has showed an upward tendency, but was unable to maintain any advance. It opened at 113¼, advancing to 113⅜, and closing at 113⅛. The demand for gold was largely in excess of the supply in the market, amount coming in being quite limited.

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	112½	114
Silver halves and quarters	109½	
Silver dimes	107½	

The New York Sun says:

The break in gold is undoubtedly, to a considerable extent, stimulated by speculative influences. This morning a dispatch was freely circulated on the market, purporting to be from Washington, and stating that the Secretary of the Treasury is intent on precipitating specie payments; that he feels sure of the funding bill being adopted by the House; that there will be no increase of currency at this session; and in short, that a thousand things and everything will be done at Washington to bring down the premium. The thing was evidently a bold canard, but it had its effect in producing the fall in the price of gold to 115¼, after opening at 117. There is some reason for supposing that this decline is connected with another great speculative movement. The fall in the premium naturally facilitates the carrying of gold. With gold at 115, a combination with $5,000,000 of money for margins could purchase and carry $30,000,000 of gold; and indications are not wanting that just such an operation is now in progress, the gold being bought at from 117 downward, with an ultimate purpose of holding it off the market and producing an extreme upward reaction. This danger of gold being bought up on speculation, when the premium has fallen to a low point, should be kept in mind by speculative sellers, or they may suddenly find themselves very seriously "cornered."

Government Bonds—Opened with few buyers on the market. In a few issues a small advance; in the balance the prices were falling. Towards noon a small demand sprung up. All orders were soon filled.

Five-twenties, 1861	113¾@114¼
Five-twenties, 1862	110⅜@111⅜
Five-twenties, 1864	109⅜@110⅜
Five-twenties, 1865	109⅝@110⅜
Five-twenties, new issue	108⅞@109⅜
Five-twenties, 1867	109 @110
Five-twenties, 1868	109⅜@110⅜
Ten-forties	106⅝@107⅜
Cy 6's	109⅜@110⅜

The following closing quotations indicate the course of prices in New York for the past three days:

	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, '81	115⅜	114⅞	114⅞	⅛	..
" '62	113⅜	111⅝	111⅝	..	⅜
" '64	112⅜	110⅝	110⅝	..	⅜
" '65	112⅜	110⅝	110⅝	..	⅜
New issue	111	109⅝	109⅝	⅛	..
" '67	111⅜	109⅝	110	..	⅜
Coupons '68	111⅜	109⅝	110⅜	⅜	..
10-40 coupons	108⅜	107⅝	107⅝	..	⅜
Cy 6s	111	110⅝	110⅜	..	⅜

American Bonds in London—It seems difficult to understand the subject of quotations of American bonds in the London market. In this matter financiers, as well as common people, are constantly getting muddled, and the New York Journal of Commerce is still bravely trying to explain. As the subject is one to which reference is made daily, and is of general interest among business men, we give below the reply of the Journal of Commerce to a correspondent, who writes as follows:

We take it the recent quotation of certain United States bonds at the London Stock Exchange was for the use of the whole commercial world, and hence was as independent of exchange on New York as it was of exchange on Paris, Frankfort, Bremen, Hamburg or Amsterdam. If exchange between London and either of the above-named cities were at par, as it is now between New York and London, then a citizen of either town, New York included, could buy these bonds 10 per cent. below par, or at 90, simply, plus commercial or commission for purchase added. We think this can hardly be denied, if the quotation be a true one, undoctered by financiers in transitu.

Reply—The quotation of 90 in London is not 10 per cent. below par, any more than a quotation here of 109¼ for sterling exchange is 9¼ above par. The rate 90 is not on the real par of 100, but on a nominal or conventional par which makes the price (90) nearly the actual par. Instead of being 10 per cent. below par, it is about 5 per cent. higher than the quotation of consols at 94. Our friend "H" does not understand this, it seems, but that is his misfortune and not our fault. The difference between the quotation of dollar bonds and of sterling bonds in London is precisely the difference between the quotation here of exchange on London and exchange on Boston. This we have often fully explained. A stranger to this peculiarity who should see quotations in our papers of 100¼ on Boston and 108½ on London would at once conclude that the latter was 8 per cent. higher than the former; whereas the truth would be that bills on Boston, being reckoned on real par, would be at half of one per cent. premium, while bills on London, being quoted on a conventional par, about 9½ per cent. below the real par, would be at about 1 per cent. discount, and yet nothing in the quotation shows the difference. We say as glibly 8¼ to 8⅜ on London as ¼ to ⅜ on Boston, and yet the latter is on a different basis from the former, and is really higher. So in London "Consols 94, U. S. bonds 90" are given without a hint of these figures having a different basis; and yet "United States bonds 90" is really five per cent. higher than "consols 94." The quotation at 90 is taking the dollar at its conventional value of 4-6d sterling, or the pound at its conventional value of $4 44.49 (whichever our correspondent pleases, the two being identical, notwithstanding his demurrer), while the quotation 94 is taking the pound at its full coin equivalent, about $4 86. This is very clear to us; and if any of our readers do not yet understand it, let them compare quotations here for domestic and sterling exchange until this idea of a different basis for the two comes so clearly into their minds that they naturally revert to it every time they hear the rate mentioned. When they read the price of dollar bonds let them always associate it with an addition of 9¼ per cent. to bring it up to actual par. That 9¼ is not added, as our correspondent supposes, because of "exchange," but because of the difference between $4 44 and $4 86. If he is still in a muddle let him buy a bond and send it over to London for sale; he will profit perhaps to the amount the lesson will cost him.

The following accords with the explanation we have given, and may be of use to some of our readers:

New York, Feb. 28, 1870.

[To the Editors Journal of Commerce.]

Gentlemen—Allow us in further explanation of an article in your financial column this morning to hand you the following table which, it seems to us, must be clear to every one:

U. S. BONDS.

$1,000 at 4.44 4-9 per £ (conventional value=£225 at 90*=£192 10s, at 109¼ $936 83

192.5) 936 83

Therefore £1 equals (at 109¼) $4 86 6-10 or par.

CONSOLS.

£1,000 at 94=£940 at 109¼ = $4,574 67

1,000) 4,574 67

Therefore £1 equals........ $4 57 4-10

RESULT.

Difference in favor of American bond, $0 29 per £ sterling,

Yours, faithfully, ****

*London quotation.

Local Stocks and Bonds—The aggregate sales for the week were very large. During the last few days the sales were small and of little importance. Among the sales reported were Nashville and Frankfort (preferred) stocks, and some seven per cent railroad bonds.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, 150 West Main, between Fourth and Fifth streets, quote as follows:

STOCKS.

National Bank, first	30	@ 32
National Bank, second	96	@ 97
National Bank, Planters'	96	@ 95
National Bank, City	99	@100
Bank of Kentucky	92	@ 93¼
Bank of Louisville	88	@ 8[illegible]
Merchants' Bank	115	@116
Commercial Bank	75	@ 76
Northern Bank	117	@118
Citizens' Bank	109	@110
People's Bank	99	@100
Mechanics' bank	90	@100
West'n Fin'cial Corp'tion bank(new)	87½	@ 88
Falls City Tobacco bank	96	@ 97½
Masonic bank	102	@103
Security bank	109	@110
Louisville Insurance Company bank	125	@130
Farmers' bank	92	@ 93
Western Insurance Company bank	120	@130
Farmers' and Drovers' Bank	100	@
German Insurance Company bank	160	@161
Gas Company stock	167	@168
L. & F. R. R. (preferred)	81	@ 90
L. & F. R. R. (common)	45	@ 48
Jeff., Mad., & Ind. R. R.	68	@ 70
Louisville & Nashville R. R.	70	@ 71

BONDS.

City for improvements, 6 per c	69½	@ 71
City for bounty, 6 per c	70	@ 72
City for school purposes, 6 per c	70	@ 73½
City for Jeff. Railroad, 6 per c	79	@ 80
City for L. and N. Railroad, M. S., 6 pr c	77	@ 79
City for L. and N. Railroad, L. E., 6 pr c	75	@ 76
City for wharf, new, 6 per c	72	@ 73
City for wharf, old, 6 per c	76½	@ 78½
City for water-works, old, 6 per c	75	@ 76
City for water-works, new, 6 per c	71	@ 72
Water-works bonds, 6 per c	78	@ 79
Canal bonds, first issue, 6 per c	94	@ 95
" " second issue, 6 per c	81	@ 82
" " third issue, 6 per c	74	@ 75
" " fourth issue, 6 per c	72	@ 73
Kentucky State bonds, old, 6 per c	96	@ 99
" " " new 5 per c	87	@ 88
Jeffersonville Railroad bonds, old, 7 per c	91	@ 92
" " " new, 7 pr c	80	@ 81*
L. & F. R. R. bonds (C branch), 7 per c	83	@ 84
L. & N. R. R. bonds (M. S.), 7 per c	92	@ 94
" " " (L. E. br.) 7 per c	89	@ 90
" " " (M. br.) 7 per c	91	@ 92
" " " con'd mort., 7 pr c	87½*	
City for Elizabethtown & Paducah R. R., 7 per c		@ 85*
Ohio River Bridge Company, 7 per c	90	@ 92½
Glasgow for Glasgow R. R., 7 per c	—	@ 80*
Caldwell county, for E. & P. R. R.	85	
Shelbyville County bonds, 8 per c		90*

Bonds marked * are sold with interest added.

COMMERCIAL.

The week closes with more than usual apathy in the general markets. This condition of business affairs is, in a large degree, attributable to the rapid decline in gold, which has been two cents since Monday, the 28th ult. This decline has had the effect to make both buyers and sellers of leading commodities hesitate, awaiting further developments before pressing stocks upon the market. One of the most formidable difficulties with which merchants have had to contend is the protracted freight blockades on some of the Southern railroads. Transportation via Nashville and Chattanooga has been almost entirely suspended during the week; to-day up to 12 m. freight was received. It is not difficult to estimate the depressing effect such a state of affairs has upon the trade of the city, and what makes the matter still worse there is no way of determining where or how the situation can be improved. Complaints of mismanagement are made every hour in the day, and so emphatic have they become that the following communication, calling the attention of the Board of Trade to the subject, was received by J. J. Porter, Esq., on Thursday last:

Louisville, Ky., March 2, 1870.

J. J. Porter, Esq., President Board of Trade, Louisville, Ky.:

Dear Sir: I have understood that there is an impression existing among some of the merchants of this city, and shippers over the Louisville and Nashville railroad, that the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company is to blame for not receiving and forwarding more promptly all the freight that is offered for shipment.

If this view is entertained by many of the shippers of the city, I would be very glad if you or the Board of Trade would appoint a committee for the purpose of making an investigation of the present state of the transportation business over this and connecting roads, and to ascertain what means are now being used and employed by the Louisville and Nashville railroad to overcome the present difficulties in the way of more prompt shipments, and to report the result for the information of all concerned.

I make this request for two reasons: First, that if the Louisville and Nashville railroad is not to blame for the difficulties under which shippers now labor, it may be so understood by all parties interested; and, second, that if this company is to blame, it may be known in what particulars it is at fault, in order that corrections may be made or omissions supplied, for you may rest assured no one can be more anxious than are the officers of this company to perform the largest possible amount of business over their road.

It will afford me great pleasure to lay before such committee all the information necessary to the formation of a clear and correct opinion as to the difficulties under which we are now and have been for some time laboring; and in the appointment of that committee I would respectfully suggest that such gentlemen be named as now feel convinced that the Louisville and Nashville railroad is not now doing all that can be done, or who may think that they are possessed of or can suggest a plan by which the present difficulties may be either altogether avoided or at least very materially diminished.

Very respectfully,

ALBERT FINK, Gen. Sup't.

Mr. Porter appointed the following named gentlemen a committee to investigate the matters referred to, viz:

Messrs. J. B. McFarren, O. W. Thomas, J. D. Taggart, Capt. O. L. Smith, and H. Verhoeff, Jr.

This committee will report the result of its investigations and deliberations to the Board of Trade, and it is earnestly hoped that much positive good will thereby accrue to the trade of the city.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

for the last twenty-four hours, by the Frankfort, Nashville, Jeffersonville, and New Albany railroads, and by the river. (Furnished by the Board of Trade):

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Apples, green, bbls	17	83
Butter, pkgs	16	18
Bacon, casks	82	115
Bacon, tcs	2	208
Bagging, pcs	..	88
Bale Rope, coils	83	5
Cement, bbls	..	651
Cheese, pkgs	51	16
Candles, bxs	..	98
Coffee, bgs	176	[illegible]
Corn, sks	2677	122
Coal, bush	..	100
Cotton, bales	59	287
Dried fruit	43	575
Fruit, fresh, pkgs	2	31
Feathers, bags	1	13
Eggs, bxs and bbls	32	65
Flour, bbls	377	718
Furniture, pkgs	302	60
Hides, bdls	40	..
Hay, bales	124	281
Hogs, head	..	336
Horses, head	26	74
Iron, pig, tons	..	50
Iron & steel, bdls and pcs	2547	1304
Lard, tcs	..	47
Lard, kegs	171	247
Malt, sks	290	15
Merchandise, pkgs	778	2871
Mules, head	..	126
Nails, kegs	79	82
Oats, sacks	..	52
Offal, sks	224	5
Potatoes, bbls	463	737
Pork, mess, bbls	5	1527
Rags, bales	26	15
Rice, casks	2	4
Sugar, hhds	..	..
Sugar, bxs and bbls	26	137
Salt, bbls	..	2
Seeds, bags	314	147
Shingles, no	..	..
Tobacco, hhds	102	44
Tobacco, boxes	331	419
Whisky, bbls	314	298
Wheat, sacks	224	301
Wool, sacks	..	..
Woodenware, pkgs	261	130

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market during the week ending this evening has been moderately active, and prices have undergone no special change. The demand for all grades of sound tobacco continues good, but for frozen lugs there is little inquiry, and prices are nominal.

The following is an exhibit of the sales at the six auction warehouses for the week ending this evening and for the current tobacco year:

	Sales for the week.	Sales for the year.
Pickett House	193	2,110
Ninth-street House	183	1,570
Louisville House	174	1,468
Farmers' House	156	1,165
Boone House	138	999
Planters' House	47	353
Hhds	891	7,665

The sales to-day amounted to 100 hhds, with rejection of bids on 7 hhds.

The Pickett House sold 42 hhds: 9 hhds Henderson county leaf, $19, 13, 8 90, 8 80, 8 40, 8 10, 8 10, 8, 8; 8 hhds Henderson county trash and frozen, $6 90, 5 80, 4 10, 5 95, 5 20, 4 15, 6, 5 70; 1 hhd Hart county lugs, $6 20; 1 hhd Hardin county frozen, $3 50; 1 hhd Marion county lugs, $6 60; 6 hhds Spencer county (Indiana) leaf and lugs, $8, 8, 7 40, 7 90, 8, 4 05; 2 hhds Henry county leaf, $9 60, 8 40; 7 hhds Henry county lugs and frozen, $3 75, 4 25, 7 70, 3 75, 7, 8 90, 4 80; 3 hhds Owen county leaf, $12, 10, 8 90; 4 hhds Owen county lugs and frozen, $6 50, 5 40, 4 90, 5 40.

The Louisville House sold 15 hhds: 2 hhds frozen lugs, Indiana, $3 50, 4; 2 hhds trash, Henderson county, $5 70, 5 65; 2 hhds trash, Daviess county, $6 90, 6 90; 2 hhds lugs, Henry county, $6 10, 5 75; 2 hhds low leaf, Breckinridge county, $8 60, 8 10; 3 hhds common leaf, Henderson county, $9 90, 9 50, 9; 1 hhd lugs, Hancock county, $7 70; 1 hhd leaf, Breckinridge county, $10 25.

The Farmers' House sold 20 hhds—14 hhds Owen county lugs and leaf at $15 75, 9 20, 9 10, 15 60, 7 60, 7 30, 7 80, 6 50, 7 80, 8 00, 7 20, 13 50, 8 20, 6 30; 1 hhd factory trash at $3 30; 1 hhd of Hart county lugs at $6 30; 2 hhds Barren county old leaf at $10 75, 12 50; 2 hhds of Henry county lugs at $4 00, 4 60.

The Ninth-Street House sold 13 hhds—2 hhds Hancock county new leaf at $8 00, 9 25; 3 hhds Webster county new lugs at $6 50, 6 75; 2 hhds of Webster county new common leaf at $7 80, 8 60, 1 hhd new frosted lugs from Spencer county, Ind., at $4 55; 2 hhds Breckinridge county new lugs at $6 10, 6 30; 3 hhds old leaf at $10 25, 12 12.

The Boone House sold 10 hhds—2 hhds Clarksville leaf at $9, 11 50; 2 hhds factory lugs at $4 75, 4 70; 4 hhds Kentucky river lugs and leaf at $7 60, 4 60, 10 00, 6 20; 2 hhds Indiana at $4 75, 7 70.

Louisville Flour and Grain Market.

Flour—Dealers report the market to-day very active on account of the opening of the railroad for the accommodation of merchants to send forward orders to their customers in the interior South. Stocks are fully up to the requirements of the trade, with the exception of low grades being very scarce, and prices rule firm, though not quotably higher. Sales include 450 bbls assorted grades at quotations; 200 bbls fancy at $7 25, and 350 bbls No. 1 at $6 25 per bbl. We quote:

Fine	$4 25@4 50
Superfine	4 50@4 75
Extra	4 75@5
Extra family	5 @5 50
A No. 1	5 50@6 25
Fancy	5 50@7 25
Rye Flour	5 75@6 00
Buckwheat	7 50@8 00

Grain—Wheat—Transactions to-day were of limited magnitude, within the range of our quotations. Dealers report stocks ample, and prices are unsettled, owing to the inactivity in the market. We quote red, white, and amber at $1 10@1 20 per bu from store, and $1 00@1 05 per bu on arrival.

Oats—Stocks are reported fully up to the demand of the trade, with liberal receipts, and transactions within the range of our quotations. Prices rule steady, with sales of 500 bushels of oats in bulk at 57c per bushel. We quote white and black seed oats in sacks at 70@65c per bushel. Feed oats command 61@65c per bushel, sacks included, and in bulk at 55@57c per bushel.

Corn—The demand continues very active, and, as dealers were permitted to send forward orders to their customers, for a portion of the day the market presented quite an animated appearance. Prices rule firm, though not quotably higher. Sales include 3,600 bushels shelled corn, sacks inclusive, at 95c per bushel. We quote choice shelled corn at 95c, sacks included, and inferior grades at 93c from store; ear corn is steady at 77@80c per bushel from store and 70@75c on arrival.

Rye—Continues in good jobbing demand and prices are fully maintained, with transactions within the range of our quotations. We note sales 250 bus rye at 95c per bu. We quote on arrival at 80@85c per bu, and on orders from store commands 87@95c per bu.

Barley—Dealers report an active demand and receipts are liberal, with stocks fully up to the requirements of the trade. Transactions to-day were of limited magnitude, within the range of our quotations. We quote at 85c@$1 15 per bu, and spring barley commands $1@1 10 per bu from store, and fall at $1 20@1 30 per bu.

Malt—Stocks are ample and a moderate demand is reported, with transactions of limited magnitude within the range of our quotations. We quote fall at $1 50 per bu, spring at $1 25, corn at $1 25, rye at $1 15. Canada at $1 50@1 60, and oat malt at 60c per bu.

Louisville Provision Market.

The market to-day has been very quiet, not owing to the freight blockade on the Louisville and Nashville railroad to-day, but customers in the interior South have been delayed so long that in many instances they have been compelled to countermand their orders. Dealers report the market very quiet and dull, and transactions are of limited magnitude. The latest advices from other points report the market dull and prices unsettled.

Mess Pork—Is in light request, and stocks are amply sufficient to meet the demand of customers. Transactions are of limited magnitude, within the range of our quotations. We quote at $27 25@27 75 per bbl in round lots and on orders. Rump is in ample supply at $22@25 per bbl for the various grades.

Bacon—Stocks are very light and a moderate demand is reported, with transactions within the range of our quotations. Sales include 18 casks clear sides at 16¾@16⅞c, 91 casks clear ribbed sides at 15¾@16c, and 22 casks shoulders at 12@12½c per lb, packed. Hams are in good demand, with sales at 18½@19½c per lb for sugar-cured hams, packed and loose.

Bulk Meats—Are in good request, and prices rule steady, with stocks sufficient to meet the demands of the trade. We quote clear sides at 15@15½c, clear rib at 14¾@14⅞, with sales of 12 casks at quotations. Shoulders command 10¾@11¼c per lb, packed, with sales within the range of our quotations.

Lard—Prices rule steady, and stocks are fully up to the requirements of the trade, with transactions within the range of our quotations. Sales of tierce prime leaf are made at 17¾@18¼c in round lots and on orders. We note sales of 60 kegs prime leaf lard at 17@17½c per lb.

O. L. SMITH. S. T. STURGEON. R. S. CONNOR

SMITH, STURGEON & CO.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Provisions, Flour, Mill Feed, Hay, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, & other Products.

CONSIGNMENTS solicited and special attention given to Southern orders for any merchandise in this market. ja24 3dsw

A. G. HODGES & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

OILS & LAMPS,

Lamp Fixtures, Chandeliers, &c.,

382 Main st., bet. Seventh and Eighth,

ja22 d3m&w1 LOUISVILLE, KY.

C. CAMPBELL,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

NO. 60 THIRD STREET,

BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET. Scott's Report of Fashions for sale. ja9 dtf

PIANOS.

J. HINZEN. A. ROSEN.

HINZEN & ROSEN,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS

Market st., north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap. We tune, and let the best of new pianos to [illegible]

MAYSVILLE CONFERENCE.

A Minister Deposed for Immoral Conduct.

[Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.]

Maysville, Ky., March 2, 1870.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The session opened with religious services by H. C. Northcott. It will be remembered that this afternoon session was appointed especially for the hearing of F. T. Johns' case. The roll was called, and minutes of morning session read and approved.

The Conference then proceeded to the order of the day, and entered into the trial of F. T. Johns, who promptly appeared with his attorney, Rev. Daniel Stevenson. Rev. J. G. Bruce appeared on the part of the Church, the Conference being the jury in the case.

Mr. Johns was the pastor of Asbury Chapel, six miles from Newport, on the Alexandria pike. The charge against him was that during the Agricultural Fair at Alexandria, last fall, he was found under the seats of the amphitheater, looking heavenward, his view being obstructed by the limbs of females. Mr. Johns is a man of family, and has been a preacher for fifteen years.

The first paper read was the verdict of the said committee, finding him guilty of the charge of indecent and unbecoming conduct, for which he was suspended. He confessed to the charges before the committee. The second paper read was that containing the charges and specifications. The third paper read was the minutes of the proceedings of the above committee.

The attorney of Rev. F. T. Johns then appeared in his defense. He referred to page 119, section 2, of the Methodist Discipline. He also referred to page 120 of the Discipline. In this part of the Discipline the manner of dealing with a preacher charged with improper actions is spoken of.

The accused, through his attorney, took exception to the papers in the case, because of this clause in the Discipline, stating that he was not accused of an overt action of adultery, and the accused denied any evil intention in his action. The Bishop ruled the exception not well taken, because the charges were not of improper actions, but of scandalous and indecent conduct. The Bishop admitted a paper from the Harrison and Nicholas Circuit, expressing deep sympathy and high regard for the accused, asking the Conference to deal kindly and charitably with him, asserting that they would be willing to receive him as their pastor. They believe him innocent of any evil intention, and also entirely penitent for what he did. The accused was pastor of that charge for three years. The case was now before the Conference.

Many members of the Conference spoke upon the case, and there was some excitement in the audience. Rev. D. Stevenson gave an account of the conduct of the accused as related by him.

There was a great deal of sympathy manifested toward the accused.

Rev. Daniel Stevenson made a plea in defense of F. T. Johns, and Rev. J. S. Bruce, on the part of the church, spoke severely, yet truthfully, of the accused, and the duty of the church.

The Conference voted the accused guilty of the charges and specifications, according to his own confession.

On vote, the Conference expelled Rev. F. T. Johns from the Conference and the church.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

[Morning Session.]

Maysville, Ky., March 2, 1870.

Conference opened its session this morning with the usual religious exercises by R. G. Gardner.

Upon roll-call, a majority of the conference was found present.

The minutes of the previous session were read and approved. The secretary then read the vote of the laity of the Kentucky Conference on "lay delegation."

Papers were presented to the secretary bearing upon the case of F. T. Johns. Also, documents in reference to the deceased member of this conference, Rev. James H. Bristow.

The following probationers were admitted to full membership in the conference: J. J. Johnson, William Wyatt, J. F. Hanner, G. J. Vaught, William M. Reily, N. C. Littleton, J. L. Albritton, E. D. Elliott.

The Bishop addressed these young men in a beautiful and appropriate speech, reminding them that they were to be men of action, highest thought and noblest sentiment. There is a difference between living and existing. A corpse or a mountain exists but does not live. Take the acorn and drop it in the crevice of a mountain. It swells, bursts, and sends up the tender shoot, while the roots strike downward and take deep hold, and soon towers in hight, and has power to break even the mountain. That is life."

The persons above named were elected to deacon's orders. F. L. Travals was discontinued at his own request.

Moved that J. G. Bruce be requested to deliver the funeral discourse of Rev. Jas. H. Bristow. Carried.

On motion the time was made to-morrow evening, at 7 o'clock.

The Conference proceeded to the order of the day, to vote on lay delegation. It was determined to take the yeas and nays.

Dr. Moody addressed the Conference upon the subject of lay delegation in his amusing and eccentric manner.

The voting of the ministry resulted as follows: Yeas 42, nays 11.

Dr. S. S. Savage, Agent of the American Bible Society, was introduced, and made an appropriate speech, in which he stated that there were twenty thousand families in the State without the Bible.

Roderick Random Butler.

Mr. R. R. Butler, of Tennessee, only aggravates his punishment by efforts to delay it. The defiant air of Mr. Whittemore robbed him of all public sympathy; the obstructions which Mr. Butler attempts to throw in the way of his proper punishment for an offense he does not deny, and hardly attempts to palliate, will bring upon him the public contempt. The public expects the Military Committee to do its full duty in this matter; and there is not the least occasion to suppose, whatever Democratic papers may suggest, that this painful duty will be evaded either for political or personal reasons.—[N. Y. Tribune.

☞ There is quite a number of men in Chicago who live in style on the proceeds of a contemptible swindling operation. They advertise in the papers for a clerk, and, as there are many young men out of employment, numerous applications are received. An answer is sent to one, and he calls and is "engaged." When about to commence the discharge of the duties required of him, his employer remarks that some security is necessary. If the employe has any money he is induced to leave a deposit of whatever sum he may chance to possess. At the end of the week he is "discharged," and all efforts to obtain his money are futile.

☞ The Sparta (Wisconsin) Eagle says: "Some time last fall, a girl, residing in the family of Mr. D. H. Smith, the well known paper man, in a violent fit of anger suddenly lost her voice, and for months was totally unable to speak a word. Several physicians were called in, but their remedies were in vain, and the case was pronounced hopeless. Recently, during the absence of the entire family, except the girl, the house took fire, doing damage to the extent of $100. The girl was naturally much alarmed and excited, but since that time she has recovered her voice, and to-day speaks as fluently and rapidly as ever."

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

☞ Business Cards will be inserted in this column at the rate of $2 00 per line per month.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORK manufactured by SNEAD, SAYRE, & O'BRIAN, Fourteenth, between Grayson and Walnut sts. ja29 dtf

DORN, SARKHOUSE & CO.—Com. Merchants and U. S. Bonded Warehouse, 3 W. Main.

GARDENS designed and laid out. B. Grove, Twenty-sixth street. fe9 dim*

JOYCE & KARINS, Marble Works, No. 10, north side Jefferson st., bet. Third & Fourth. ml

LOUISVILLE MALT HOUSE, 21 and 23 Main st., bet. Main and river. STEIN & DORRN, Prop'

LANE DAVID—Sheet-iron Worker, 473 and 475 Main street, north side, bet. Twelfth & Thirteenth

MOUNT W. J.—Manufacturer and Dealer in Saddlery, &c., 70 Jefferson st., Louisville, Ky.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. McClelland's Rose-Pearl

Possesses all the properties desirable in a base for Artificial Teeth—adaptability, color, purity in the mouth, artistic beauty, lightness, strength, and durability—is admirably adapted for restoring the features, while UNDUE FULNESS to the lips can always be obviated. Three styles of application of Rose-Pearl at corresponding prices. Responsibility for the material is assumed.

Dentists desiring to use Rose-Pearl can receive instructions and be supplied with material.

Dental Cabinets 181 Third st., near Walnut, Louisville, Ky. dell codtf

J. F. CANINE,

DENTIST,

And manufacturer of Porcelain Teeth No. 170 FIFTH STREET, bet. Green and Walnut, west side, Louisville, Ky. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas. ja16 dtf

C. B. & J. F. MITCHELL,

Commission Merchants,

87 and 89 Leonard St.,

NEW YORK.

Shawnese D. D. D.;
Ginghams, Plaids, and Checks;
K. I. Kerseys;
Kentucky Jeans (a full line);
Kennett Stripes;
Greer's Checks in all Nos.;
Shirtings, Osnaburgs;
Balmoral Skirts, Skirtings;
Meltons, plain and printed;
SHAWLS.

Orders solicited and filled at lowest prices. fe28 d6m

Knabe & Co.'s

GREAT SOUTHERN PIANO

A large invoice just received—cheap for cash by;

LOUIS TRIPP,

my27 deodtf 118 MAIN ST.

W. S. PARKER. JOHN P. CROMIE.

PARKER & CROMIE,

BANKERS,

(Successors to C. N. Warren & Co.) Dealers in

Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, and Gold,

144 West Main Street,

ja1 d6m LOUISVILLE, KY.

Cabinet Manufacturers,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WE established our Manufactory of Fine Cabinet Furniture in 1822 at No. 261 South Second st., Philadelphia, and still continue the business in all its branches with increased facilities.

MOORE & CAMPION,

Store No. 261 South Second st.

ja24 d6m Factory Nos. 221 & 223 Lovell st.

Iron, Nails, Steel,

Horse-shoes, Anvils, Vises, Blacksmiths' Tools.

WAGON AND PLOW MATERIAL,

All kinds for sale at lowest rates.

Kentucky Rolling Mill Company,

ja15 d6m 291 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

RAILROADS.

Louisville and Nashville

RAILROAD.

NEW SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Sunday, March 6, 1870, sleeping cars will run through between

ATLANTA AND LOUISVILLE

Without Change,

AS FOLLOWS:

Leave Louisville daily........ 12:30 A. M.
Arrive at Atlanta daily........ 4:15 A. M.

Time, 27¾ Hours.

Leave Atlanta daily........ 5:50 P. M.
Arrive Louisville daily........ 10:00 P. M.

Time, 28 Hours 10 Minutes.

☞ On and after Sunday, March 13, the train from Atlanta will leave at 7:30 P. M. daily, instead of 5:50 P. M., reducing the time from Atlanta to Louisville to 26½ hours.

ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Sup't.

W. H. King, Gen'l Passenger Agent. mh6 dtf

CHICAGO,

BURLINGTON,

AND

MISSOURI RIVER

LINE.

CHICAGO TO OMAHA

IN 21 HOURS.

Pullman's Palace Day and Sleeping

COACHES,

AND

PULLMAN'S DINING CARS.

This line, consisting of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and Burlington & Missouri River Railroads, is finished and in perfect operation between Chicago and Omaha.

Its Splendid Track,
Its First-class Equipment,
Its Outfit of Pullman's Cars,

render it worthy of the patronage of the traveling public.

This Line is running in direct connection with the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads, between Omaha and San Francisco, and is the ONLY LINE on which the passenger can secure the comfort of Pullman's Dining Cars between Chicago and Omaha.

ROBERT HARRIS, Gen'l Supt. C. B. & Q. R. R.
C. E. PERKINS, Gen'l Supt. B. & M. R. R. R.

fe7 d1aw6m

SHORT-LINE ROUTE.

Louisville to Cincinnati
Louisville to Lexington R. R.

43 Miles Shorter—10 Hours Quicker!

And 3 Eastern Connections with Trunk Lines at Cincinnati (Daily) as against One via RIVER ROUTE.

No transfer to pay at Cincinnati to hotel, depot, or residence—this advantage is not offered by rail or river routes.

Trains are held one hour when necessary for delayed trains from South or North for through passengers.

Silver Palace Sleeping Cars on Night Trains.

☞ Legitimate offices of this line only at Third and Main, Galt, Louisville, Willard Hotels, and Depot. Beware of outside offices.

Leave for	TIME CARD.	Arrive at Louisville
10:00 A. M.	Cincinnati and Eastern Cities. Daily except Sundays.	9:45 P. M.
3:55 P. M.	Cincinnati and Eastern Cities. Daily.	12:45 P. M.
11:10 P. M.	Great Southern Mail. Daily except Saturday.	5:00 A. M.
5:55 A. M.	Lexington. Daily except Sunday.	6:00 P. M.
2:30 P. M.	Lexington. Daily except Sunday.	11:00 A. M.
4:25 P. M.	Lagrange Accommodation. Daily except Sunday.	9:45 A. M.

SAM'L GILL, Superintendent.

HENRY STEFFEE, G. T. A. fe9 dtf

Louisville and Nashville

—AND—

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE

RAILROAD LINE.

Trains run to and from Louisville as follows:

Leave.	[Feb. 6, 1870.]	Arrive
7:30 A. M.	Nashville, Memphis & N. O. Mail.	10:00 P. M.
4:30 P. M.	Memphis, N. O. & Mobile Express.	9:30 A. M.
12:30 A. M.	Nashv. & Southeastern Exp Mail.	1:35 P. M.
8:30 A. M.	Richmond & Mt. Vernon Ex. Mail.	2:05 P. M.
3:15 P. M.	Bardstown Accommodation.	8:30 A. M.

☞ Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile Express and Nashville and Southeastern Express Mail run daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

☞ For Through Tickets, Baggage Checks, and information as to Sleeping Cars, Through Connections with Railroad and Stage Lines, &c., apply at Ticket Offices, corner Third and Main streets, corner Fourth and Main streets, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, Galt House, and at Depot, corner Ninth and Broadway.

ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Supt.

Louisville & Indianapolis R. R. Line

J., M. & I. R. R.

PASSENGERS taking this route arrive in Eastern cities eleven hours in advance of those taking United States mail-boat same day.

Trains leave the Jeffersonville depot (immediately opposite Louisville) as follows:

7:00 A. M., Chicago Express; 9:50 A. M., New York Exp [illegible]; 2:30 P. M., for all points north, east, and west; 11:00 P. M., New York and St. Louis express (Sunday night at 10 P. M.)

Baggage checked through to all principal points.

Silver Palace (day and night) cars on the 9:50 A. M. train run through to New York, via Cambridge City, Columbus, O., and Pittsburg, without change.

Through car will leave on 2:30 P. M. train on Sunday. Elegant sleeping cars on 2:30 P. M. train, through to Chicago WITHOUT CHANGE. Elegant sleeping car on 2:30 P. M. train, through to ST. LOUIS WITHOUT CHANGE.

Tickets for sale at the Galt House, Louisville, Willard's Hotel, and at the office, cor. Third and Main sts.

HORACE SCOTT, General Supt.

May 2, 1869—je18 dtf

MEDICAL.

DR. GATES'

PRIVATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY

THE oldest Dispensary in Louisville. All forms of Venereal and Sexual diseases speedily and effectually cured. Especial attention paid to Spermatorrhea or Seminal weakness, brought on by solitary habit or arising from excesses. Having treated this disease successfully for years, we can successfully GUARANTEE a speedy and permanent cure. Consultations free and confidential. Charges moderate. Medicines sent secure from observation by mail or express. Our treatise, with full symptom list, sent to any address on the receipt of a three-cent stamp. Best quality of French male safes for sale; price, 50 cents each, or $5 per dozen. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

TO THE LADIES.

We are agents for Madame Caprand's Female Monthly Pills, a safe and effectual remedy for Female Diseases, such as Irregularities, Obstruction of the Menses, Whites, &c. Price by mail, $1 and two postage stamps.

CAUTION.—These pills should not be taken during pregnancy, as they are sure to produce miscarriage.

Also, for M. La Craux's French Preventive Powder, for the prevention of conception—GUARANTEED. Price by mail, $2 and three postage stamps.

Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 8 A. M. to 12 M.

Dr. H. ROSENGARTEN,

Consulting Physician,

No. 83 Third St., Near Market, Up Stairs

113 eodtf LOUISVILLE, KY.

Galen's Head Dispensary.

ESTABLISHED 1858, and chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky in 1861—the only establishment of the kind in the United States that has been indorsed by that honorable body. And this fact alone should give it precedence over the many unprincipled QUACKS whose advertisements appear in every newspaper. SPECIAL attention is given to the treatment of all diseases of both sexes, including spermatorrhea or seminal weakness, impotency and sterility, syphilis in all its stages, gonorrhea, gleet, stricture, varicocele, and all diseases of the Kidneys and bladder. Special attention given to the treatment of female diseases, including leucorrhea and barrenness, impotency, nervous debility and female weakness, amenorrhea or suppression of the menses. Medicines furnished and a speedy and PERMANENT cure guaranteed in EVERY case. Dewees's Female Monthly Regulator Pills, warranted to remove obstructions and irregularities—price $2. Superior quality of Male Safes—price $1 per single one, $5 for ½ doz, or $8 per doz. Sent by mail on receipt of price, with full directions for use, &c.

A Medical Pamphlet, containing sixty large pages and numerous illustrations on a new method of treating the above diseases without mercury, and important advice on marriage, &c., sent under seal for 15 cents.

GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY,

No. 73 West Jefferson st., bet. 3d & 3d sts., north side, ja13 Louisville, Ky.

DR. LANCASTER

HAS had more experience in his "specialty" than any other physician in America, and has cured in Louisville alone upwards of 15,000 cases.

GONORRHEA cured in from two to five days.

SYPHILIS, Gleet, Stricture, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Itch, &c., cured in half the usual time.

SPERMATORRHEA, Impotency, Pain in the Back, and all troubles arising from Self-Abuse, positively and speedily cured.

MEDICINE FURNISHED

in all cases, saving extravagant prices charged by druggists, which usually amount to several times our whole charges.

We have devoted twenty years to the study of this branch of medicine, and treat by the very latest and most approved method.

Those seeking medical advice ought to know that many who pretend to be "doctors" are not graduates of medicine, and have no right to practice. Dr. L.'s diploma hangs in his office, and thousands of other testimony will be shown to patients.

FEMALE DISEASES treated with EMINENT SUCCESS. Suppression, Irregularities, Whites, Painful Menstruation, &c., speedily cured.

FEMALE PILLS (sugar-coated)—A positive remedy for all obstructions. Price $2.

Best quality of Male Safes, 50c each—5 for $2.

Medical Pamphlet sent free.

Office, 104½ Fifth st., near Market. Consultation FREE. Patients treated by mail or express.

Hours—8 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Sunday, 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. ja30 dtf

TRADE MARK

$500 Reward is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of Catarrh which he can not cure. Sold by druggists or sent by mail for 60 cents. A pamphlet on Catarrh free. Address, Dr. R. V. Pierce, 308 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

SELLERS' IMPERIAL COUGH SYRUP.

For COUGHS, COLDS, WHOOPING COUGH, HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA, and DISEASES of the THROAT, LUNGS, &c. The best known Remedy for all PULMONARY AFFECTIONS. It contains no SPIRITUOUS INGREDIENT, can be used in all cases with the UTMOST CONFIDENCE.

A PHYSICIAN'S TESTIMONY.

[illegible] R. E. Sellers—Dear Sir: I have used Dr. Sellers' "Imperial Cough Syrup" considerably for the last year, and believe it to be the best article of the kind in use, and fully equal to its recommendation.

[illegible], M. D.

JOHN F. HENRY, 8 College Place, New York, Proprietor's Agent. [illegible]

Maryland Bag Factory.

BAGS of all kinds—Gunny, Burlaps, Seamless, Cotton, and Hemp Grain Bags, Coffee Covers and Grocers' Bags; Cotton, Paper and Burlap.

C. H. & T. H. [illegible],

Southwest of cor. South and Pratt streets, c3 d6m Baltimore, Md.

Courier-Journal.

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1870.

Closing and Arrival of Mails at Louisville Postoffice.

Closes A. M.	Closes P. M.		Arrives A. M.	Arrives P. M.
	[illegible]	Eastern Mail	[illegible]	4:00
9:15	[illegible]	Eastern Mail		
	[illegible]	Cincinnati Mail	[illegible]	
9:15	[illegible]	Short Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
	11:30	St Louis Mail	7:00	6:30
	1:30 12:30	Ind. & Chicago Mail	7:00	4:30
	2:00 11:30	Memphis, Ellis, Clarksville & N. O. Mail	6:30	10:30
	11:30 12:30	Nash., Chattanooga, &c. M'l		3:30 10:30
	[illegible]	Lebanon Branch Mail		[illegible]
	7:30	Bardstown B'h M'l	9:00	
	1:30 12:30	Lex. & Frank't & Way Mails	11:15	6:45
9:00		Louisville & Cincinnati Mails	6:30	
	2:30	Louis. and Evans. Mailboat leaves daily ex Sunday	6:00	
	1:30 12:30	New Albany & Jeff. Mail		4:30 6:30
	1:30 12:30	Shelbyville Mail	11:15	6:45
		LVS. TU., THU., AND SAT.		
	12:30	Taylorsville Stage		12:30
	12:30	Mt. Washington "		11:30
		LVS. MON., WED. AND FRIDAY.		
	12:30	West Point and Shawnee's Stg.		6:00

TELEGRAMS.

Consul General Biddle has taken full charge of the U. S. Consulate at Havana.

Henry St. Odie, a well-known maitre de ballet, died at Buffalo Saturday evening of typhoid fever

The directors of the Connecticut Valley Railroad have decided to make Saybrook its Southern terminus.

Bishop Foley, of Baltimore, preached his farewell sermon yesterday and leaves for Chicago in about two weeks,

Thos. K. Brace, one of the directors and formerly secretary of the Ætna Insurance Company, died at Hartford, Conn., yesterday.

The assassin Seamora was executed at Havana yesterday afternoon, in presence of detachments from every volunteer battalion in that city and vicinity.

Snow fell at Richmond, Va., yesterday to the depth of nine inches. At New York it snowed most of the day and evening, but little remained on the ground.

Ex-Auditor Wickliffe, of New Orleans, has delivered the coupons he was charged with embezzling to Acting Auditor Graham. He yesterday gave bail and was released from prison.

Gen. Geo. T. Camp, a prominent railroad contractor in the West, a member of the firm of Sawyer, Camp & Co., and one of the contractors of the Panama Railroad, died at St. Louis on Saturday.

C. S. Hobbs, who was until quite recently a prominent railroad man at Cleveland, Ohio, shot himself through the head Saturday night. It is supposed accidentally, as no cause can be given for the act.

A line of nine first class steamers will run from Atchison, Kansas, to Omaha, in connection with the Missouri Pacific Railroad, during the coming season, making a direct route from St. Louis to California.

The parties implicated in sugar frauds at New Orleans are jubilant over the reported removal of Herwig, Brehtel and Gormley from the custom-house. It is stated that Herwig has devoted much time to the collection of evidence in the fraud cases. Brehtel has been in the auditor's office for a number of years. Gormley was manifest clerk when the large quantities of whisky were said to be fraudulently exported during the reign of the former collector.

Yesterday's Telegrams.

Gold closed yesterday at 113⅜.

J. G. Harding, a wealthy Englishman, committed suicide in New York yesterday.

Several business houses in Rochester, N. Y., have resumed specie payment.

The loss by fire at Newark, N. J., on Friday night amounts to nearly $200,000. Only partly insured.

The boiler of a flouring mill at Belleville, Ind., exploded on Friday, fatally injuring Mr. Swindler, the proprietor, and wounding one other man.

A delegation of the City Council of Allegheny, Pa., arrived at St. Louis yesterday to inspect the city water-works and other objects of interest.

A letter from Senator Grimes, dated Naples, February 12, says his health, although not good, is improving, and he is much better than last summer.

Two children of Alex. Edmondson were fatally burned at Wethersville, Md., yesterday, by the explosion of a coal oil lamp in the hands of the mother.

The President visited the Government printing office at noon yesterday, upon invitation of Mr. Clapp, and inspected the machinery and manner of conducting business.

The rear building of the New York State Inebriate Asylum, at Binghampton, was burned on Friday night. The main building was uninjured. Loss $75,000; insured for $25,000.

The committees on State affairs in both Houses of the Wisconsin Legislature yesterday reported unanimously against the proposition to remove the capital from Madison to Milwaukee.

A fire at Madison, Ind., on Friday night, destroyed the harness and saddle manufactory of Philip Geber, and the cigar manufactory of Mr. Foltz. Both buildings and stocks were fully insured.

Prominent Washington hotel men are in Chicago negotiating for the lesseeship of the projected Pacific Hotel, which is to cover an acre and a half, cost a million dollars, and be completed in 1872.

A gentleman just from Chihuahua reports great excitement in that and bordering Mexican States, and a strong feeling in favor of the overthrow of Juarez. Many of its best citizens favor annexation to the United States.

A thirty-pound Parrot shell exploded in the foundry yard of Hart & Bosley, Wilmington, N. C., yesterday, dangerously injuring three negroes, in the breaking of old shells brought from battle grounds. One negro is not expected to live.

Ira C. Gardner and his wife, Esther A. Gardner, charged with poisoning Captain Alexander, at Harlem, were on Friday before Judge Ingram, on motion for their discharge on the ground of irregularity in their commitment. The hearing was adjourned to Wednesday.

The challenge from the Tyne crew, brought over by Walter Brown, to row a five-mile straight-away race, for $5,000, against St. John's Paris crew, having been accepted by the latter, Lachine Lake, Canada, has been decided on as the place for the race, which will take place in July next.

A large wooden building on the corner of Sumner street and Peoples' Ferry Avenue, East Boston, owned by the Maverick Wharf Company, and occupied by S. G. A. Clifton, lumber dealer, Albert Low, rigger, and J. H. Dahl, naval architect, was destroyed by fire on Friday night. The total loss is $60,000; partially insured.

A number of Germans of New York City and neighborhood have resolved to settle at Valhermosa Springs, near Decatur, Alabama. They have sent a committee there to lease land for them, with the prospect of becoming owners of it in the course of time. On Friday night they held a meeting and resolved to leave for the place named. Their number is about fifty thus far.

A man named Dunnington murdered Russell H. Hines on Friday, five miles from Pleasant Hill, Mo. Dunnington says they met in the road; he demanded one-half of the road for his wagon, which Hines refused to give, and raised an ax, whereupon Dunnington shot him three times, then mashed his head with the ax. Dunnington was arrested. The parties were brothers-in-law, and a feud had existed between them.

A monthly meeting of the Women Suffrage Association was held in New York on Friday, at Cooper Institute, and the members proceeded to congratulate each other upon the appointment of a female Justice of the Peace in Illinois, and a jury of women in Wyoming. Mrs. Dr. Halleck made a speech, and advanced the startling theory that women, as the conservative element in politics, ought to form the United States Senate.

Apologetic.

The brittleness of the paper on which the COURIER-JOURNAL has been printed for several weeks past has provoked numerous and serious complaints from our subscribers, and has been a source of serious annoyance and loss to us. It has been caused by the use of an article by our paper-makers designed to improve the color of the paper, but the evil has now been remedied, and as soon as the supply on hand, which will last about two weeks, is exhausted, the COURIER-JOURNAL will be printed on firm and strong paper, of as good quality as what we used during last year.

Sale of Fine Horses.

The sale of fine stock last week at Eden farm consisted of four Golddust colts to Mr. C. S Green, at from $1,500 to $3,000 per head; a large fine mare by Hawkeye Morgan at $350, and a handsome Norman Temple, four years old, at $150. The Hawkeye mare was the only grown horse in the lot. During the previous week L. L. Dorsey sold a fine Leu Rogers mare and fine gelding at $350 each, to Messrs. Williams and Able, of this city. These are good prices. Mr. Dorsey's horses were winners last year from Massachusetts to Selma, Alabama, over all other breeds, whether shown for style and elegance or for speed, or as saddle horses.

Baxter's Majority.

Mr. Baxter's majority will not fall short of 700. In our report of the returns, yesterday, there was a mistake of 100 votes in the first precinct of the Fourth Ward, which, corrected in this morning's paper, shows one hundred more votes in Mr. Baxter's favor. This makes the majority 680, and the correction of other errors which are known to exist in the unofficial returns will very likely stretch it out to 700. The vote will be counted officially to-day.

A Dreadful Death.

A dispatch received yesterday tells of the death of John Lynch, a brakeman on the Kentucky Central railroad. When the train was near Paris yesterday morning he slipped and fell off the tank of the engine and over a trestle forty feet high. He was killed instantly.

THE CITY ELECTION.

A QUIET DAY AND A POLL OF 11,068!

Baxter, 5,924—Bunce, 5,244—Baxter's Majority, 680.

Complete List of the Successful Candidates in all the Wards.

The election Saturday was one of the most peaceable ever held in the city of Louisville. There was great enthusiasm, but very little, if any, ill humor. When the fact is considered that there was no organization, the vote cast was very large. Below we give the returns:

WARDS AND PRECINCTS.	MAYOR.		CITY AUDITOR.	CITY TREASURER.	CITY ASSESSOR.		TAX RECEIVER.	CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT.				
	JOSEPH H. BUNCE	JOHN G. BAXTER	JOHN M. O'NEAL	HENRY WOLFORD	A. W. R. HARRIS	DR. JOHN K. LANE	ADOLPH RAMMERS	MIKE PAUL	GEORGE W. LEVI	MIKE DIEHL	JOHN O'DAY	W. M. NICHOLS
FIRST WARD—First Precinct	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Second Precinct	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Third Precinct	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SECOND WARD—First Precinct	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Second Precinct	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Third Precinct	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
THIRD WARD—First Precinct	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Second Precinct	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Third Precinct	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FOURTH WARD—First Precinct	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Second Precinct	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Third Precinct	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FIFTH WARD—First Precinct	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Second Precinct	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SIXTH WARD—First Precinct	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Second Precinct	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SEVENTH WARD—First Precinct	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Second Precinct	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
EIGHTH WARD—First Precinct	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Second Precinct	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
NINTH WARD—First Precinct	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Second Precinct	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Third Precinct	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TENTH WARD—First Precinct	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Second Precinct	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Third Precinct	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ELEVENTH WARD—First Precinct	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Second Precinct	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Third Precinct	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TWELFTH WARD—First Precinct	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Second Precinct	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Third Precinct	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TOTAL	5244	5924	7481	7153	5855	2398	8047	3276	5997	398	976	107

FIRST WARD.

Alderman.	First Prec't.	Second Prec't.	Third Prec't.	Tot'l.
D. F. Roberts	95	239	105	439
H. F. Vissman	107	170	209	486
Councilmen.				
W. F. Duerson	92	12	114	118
J. M. Litterle	124	350	143	617
Jos. Sauer	107	98	289	494
Dr. J. W. Maxwell	11	22	6	39
Jacob Wahl	..	..	36	36
School Trustees.				
J. B. Stoll	30	226	71	327
Jacob Hartman	42	220	195	457
R. Menter	138	115	101	354
—— Miller	95	93	209	397

SECOND WARD.

Alderman.	First Prec't.	Second Prec't.	Third Prec't.	Total.
W. F. Rubel	326	252	100	678
Councilmen.				
C. R. Long	306	229	100	635
J. D. Orrill	248	194	52	494
A. Wellisch	112	218	67	397
School Trustees.				
J. J. T. Murray	278	172	75	525
P. Pfeiffer	235	185	12	432
J. Mahr	44	44	6	94
F. Acker	78	220	112	410

THIRD WARD.

Alderman.	First Prec't.	Second Prec't.	Third Prec't.	Tot'l.
Dr. J. A. Krack	266	302	186	754
Councilmen.				
Phil T. German	158	254	112	524
Chas. Yantz	93	240	97	430
Duff	180	72	68	320
Barth	32	112	48	193
Talbott	12	16	112	140
School Trustees.				
Dr. F. C. Lieber	120	308	166	594
N. Miller	202	233	84	519
C. Duvall	124	45	78	247

FOURTH WARD.

Aldermen.	First Precinct.	Second Prec't.	Third Prec't.	Tot'l.
R. H. Snyder	223	180	62	465
W. E. Gilpin	277	200	51	528
Councilmen.				
John McAteer	347	259	80	686
B. W. Jenkins	158	162	52	372
W. O'Conner	377	195	54	626
G. Bremer	..	56	10	66
School Trustees.				
Dan Grable	144	245	60	449
B. D. Nesbitt	291	126	29	446
H. B. Grant	57	104	47	208
E. G. Wigginton	51	69	8	128
W. Pyne	95	53	27	175
E. G. Walde	..	32	2	34
— Russell	3	13	..	16

FIFTH WARD.

Alderman.	1st Prec't.	2d Prec't.	Total.
T. L. Barrett	219	326	545
T. E. C. Brinly	264	49	313
Councilmen.			
Henry Jefferson	347	264	611
Pres Rogers	173	204	377
H. W. Gray	282	212	494
School Trustees.			
W. W. Morris	252	214	466
C. O. Smith	232	293	525

SIXTH WARD.

Alderman	1st Prec't.	2d Prec't.	Total
Warren Mitchell	213	281	494
Councilmen.			
J. M. Duncan	177	246	423
George Brobston	119	83	202
William Kaye	189	237	426
School Trustees.			
B. F. Camp	181	227	408
A. Duvall	160	233	393
Gault		31	31

SEVENTH WARD.

Alderman.	1st Prec't.	2d Prec't.	Total.
F. S. J. Ronald	29	42	71
B. F. Guthrie	286	165	451
J. C. Johnston	120	78	198
Councilmen.			
Chas. D. Jacob	328	273	601
John Shaw	170	23	193
W. H. Dix	244	247	491
School Trustees.			
Dr. P. B. Scott	185	238	423
L. L. Warren	166	244	410

EIGHTH WARD.

Alderman.	1st precinct.	2d precinct.	Total.
J. E. Crowe	328	181	509
B. F. Pearce	153	235	388
Councilmen.			
Thomas J. Tapp	274	226	500
J. W. Edwards	295	225	520
Thomas Hackett	382	211	593
W. D. Stone	36	18	54
School Trustees.			
L. P. Yandell, Jr.	242	174	416
Wm. Kendrick	276	257	533
J. S. Carpenter	302	308	610

NINTH WARD.

Alderman.	First Precinct.	Second Precinct.	Third Precinct.	Total.
J. C. Gilbert	289	226	111	626
Councilmen.				
J. L. Brown	56	62	11	129
J. R. Dupuy	215	180	29	424
Ed. Fuller	203	201	195	599
John Guinan	218	93	82	393
School Trustees.				
D. W. Yandell	325	247	109	681
B. C. Levi	195	197	89	481

TENTH WARD.

Alderman.	First Prec't.	Second Prec't.	Third Prect.	Tot'l.
J. C. Gies	191	138	106	435
N. W. Sparks	18	159	67	244
J. M. Nehan	62	40	155	257
W. S. D. Megowan	18	33	38	89
Councilmen.				
B. J. Campbell	171	156	285	612
J. Hop. Price	101	112	89	302
H. W. Walton	151	302	260	713
J. W. Forsee	9	125	114	248
Shelley			10	10
School Trustees.				
Wm. Drysdale	34	159	256	449
E. C. Bohne	48	38	59	145
Victor Rivand	190	141	107	438
Dr. H. F. Kalfus	71	213	158	442

ELEVENTH WARD.

Alderman	First Precinct.	Second Prec't.	Third Prec't.	Total.
G. W. Johnston	113	148	33	294
R. B. Sheridan	114	76	12	212
Jos. Gault	480	258	38	776
J. A. Porter	31	22	..	53
Councilmen.				
H. Thierman	292	325	61	678
Al. Boulier	345	257	14	616
T. L. McDermott	208	125	19	352
J. C. Robinson	344	223	52	619
—— Mader	52	39	7	98
School Trustees.				
Dr. G. S. Whipple	175	87	0	262
John D. Pope	265	388	76	729
W. R. Kinney	553	439	74	1066

TWELFTH WARD.

Alderman.	First Precinct.	Second Prec't.	Third Prec't.	Total.
J. P. Byrne	293	198	41	532
Councilmen.				
A. D. McCulloch	255	178	34	467
J. T. Berry	50	19	89	158
J. C. Elrod	67	74	27	168
G. H. Walling	222	179	32	433
Pfeffer	9	..	..	9
School Trustees.				
George A. Scott	158	151	66	375
W. H. Troxell	170	176	71	417
W. H. Boyce	239	65	21	325

The following is a recapitulation of the vote for the candidates at large:

RECAPITULATION.

For Mayor—Baxter, 5,924; Bunce, 5,244. Baxton's majority 680.

For City Auditor—John M. O'Neal, 7,481. No opposition.

Treasurer—Henry Wolford, 7,153. No opposition.

City Assessor—A. W. R. Harris, 5,855; J. K. Lane, 2,398. Harris' majority 3,457.

Tax Receiver—A. Rammers, 8,047. No opposition.

Chief Fire Department—G. W. Levi, 5,997; M. J. Paul, 3,276. Levi's majority over Paul 2,721.

The vote for Mayor last year stood as follows:

Bunce	4,279
Baxter	3,977
Gilchriest	2,400
Total	10,656

Bunce's majority 302.

The following is a complete list of the successful candidates:

Mayor—John G. Baxter.
Auditor—Jno. M. O'Neal.
Treasurer—Henry Wolford.
Assessor—A. W. R. Harris.
Tax Receiver—A. Rammers.
Chief of the Fire Department—Geo. W. Levi.

ALDERMEN.

First Ward—H. F. Vissman.
Second Ward—W. F. Rubel.
Third Ward—Dr. J. A. Krack.
Fourth Ward—W. E. Gilpin.
Fifth Ward—Thos. L. Barrett.
Sixth Ward—Warren Mitchell.
Seventh Ward—B. F. Guthrie.
Eighth Ward—Dr. J. E. Crowe.
Ninth Ward—James C. Gilbert.
Tenth Ward—J. C. Gies.
Eleventh Ward—Joseph Gault.
Twelfth Ward—J. P. Byrne.

COUNCILMEN.

First Ward—John M. Letterle, Joseph Sauer.
Second Ward—C. R. Long, John D. Orrill.
Third Ward—Phil. T. German, Charles Yantz.
Fourth Ward—John McAteer, W. O'Conner.
Fifth Ward—Henry Jefferson, H. W. Gray.
Sixth Ward—J. M. Duncan, William Kaye.
Seventh Ward—Charles D. Jacob, Wm. H. Dix.
Eighth Ward—J. W. Edwards, Thos. Hackett.
Ninth Ward—J. R. Dupuy, Ed. Fuller.
Tenth Ward—B. J. Campbell, H. W. Walton.
Eleventh Ward—H. Thierman, J. C. Robinson.
Twelfth Ward—A. D. McCulloch, Dr. G. H. Walling.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

First Ward—Jacob Hartman, — Miller.
Second Ward—P. Pfeiffer, J. J. T. Murray.
Third Ward—Dr. F. C. Lieber, Nicholas Miller.
Fourth Ward—Dan. Grable, B. D. Nesbitt.
Fifth Ward—W. W. Morris, Clark O. Smith.
Sixth Ward—B. F. Camp, A. Duvall.
Seventh Ward—Dr. P. B. Scott, L. L. Warren.
Eighth Ward—Wm. Kendrick, J. S. Carpenter.
Ninth Ward—D. W. Yandell, B. C. Levi.
Tenth Ward—Dr. H. F. Kalfus, Wm. Drysdale.
Eleventh Ward—W. R. Kinney, Jno. D. Pope.
Twelfth Ward—Geo. A. Scott, W. H. Troxell.

MORE INDIANS.

Disinterment of an Eight-foot Chieftain and Four of His Subjects at Shippingport.

A STRANGE ENTOMBMENT.

It is generally believed that where the city of Louisville now stands was, in early times, an extensive Indian village and camping ground. This is verified by the occasional discovery of an Indian burying ground, and other indications that they once inhabited the vicinity of the falls, and were doubtless ahead of the present population on "the geographical position." Many years ago, when the buildings near the river front were being erected and, later, when Water street was being extended above Second, it was no uncommon thing for the workmen to dig a dead Indian out of his grave. Of late years instances of this kind have been rare and the march of civilization has been allowed to go on over the forgotten graves of the unfortunate red men.

The remains of one of these, however, was dug up in Shippingport the other day. Some workmen in the employ of Mr. Byrne were digging a cellar near the old mill, which has stood there on the river bank for half a century, when they came to a piece of stone masonry, which, upon investigation, proved to be a tomb underground. At first they thought they had found a buried treasure, and made haste to dig it up, but when they raised the first flag-stone they could see the bones of a skeleton, and found no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that they had broken open the sepulchre and distubed the rest of a being who had long since bid farewell to this world.

From the appearance of the remains it is evident that the person was one of extraordinary size, the skeleton as it lay measuring over eight feet. The tomb was built of stone, and of quite a curious architecture. The cavity was not over two feet high, while it was eighteen or twenty feet long and four feet wide. There were a great many trinkets found buried with the remains, among which were a bow and arrow, an earthern pot and a pipe. Upon digging further, the men found four other bodies buried at the foot and outside of the tomb. They were of ordinary stature, and were placed so as to form a square at the big man's feet.

The discovery created much excitement in the vicinity, and crowds gathered around the place. Some of the bones were carried away by curiosity-seekers, while the greater part were boxed up and buried.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

A LARGE amount of money changed hands on the election.

THE County Court, Hon. W. B. Hoke, Judge, meets this morning.

THE official vote for city officers under the new charter will be counted to-day.

THE weekly sales of real estate by the Marshal of the Chancery Court take place at the court-house door this morning.

CAPT. R. E. JOHNSON, of the United States army, has been appointed to a position in the Freedmen's Bureau department in this city.

THE boys at the House of Refuge, upon hearing of Mr. Baxter's election, came in with their band, about eleven o'clock Saturday night, and serenaded him.

QUOTH the Nashville Union and American of yesterday: "Cincinnati papers have it that members of the Tennessee Legislature are to visit Frankfort and petition for the passage of the Cincinnati charter. Not soon."

THERE was a considerable error in our returns from the election for School Trustee in the Eighth ward published yesterday. The vote stood as follows:

	Yandell.	Kendrick.	Carpenter.
First Precinct	242	276	302
Second Precinct	174	257	308
Total	416	533	610

MAIN street, between Tenth and Eleventh, had an excitement yesterday afternoon, caused by a man accidentally knocking a boy's feet from under him, which somewhat shocked the sensitive nerves of the youth; whereupon the boy's mother attacked the man with bowlders. The man was badly hurt, but did not make any counter demonstrations. Knocking the boy down was an accident on the part of the man.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Emerson Minstrels.

under the personal direction of Billy Emerson, one of the best of all the negro minstrels, will appear to-night, at Masonic Temple, in a variety of songs, choruses, dances, burlesques, and scenes in negro life.

The Opera House.

To-night, the Morlacchi ballet troupe commence their second week of a very successful engagement, in the grand spectacular, romantic drama of "Undine," which abounds with beautiful scenery and captivating dances. It is well put upon the stage, and serves to introduce the fair danseuse under very favorable circumstances.

A Pulpit View of Public Opinion.

Rev. W. H. Platt, of Calvary Church, preached a very strong sermon last night against the folly of slavery to public opinion. His words would have been balm to the wounded politicians of the recent brief and decisive canvass, and would have proved good words as well to the flushed victors, but the percentage of the late contestants present was not large, and, therefore, unfortunately, so far as the most of those gentlemen are concerned, the force of the sermon goes for naught. His position was that the good opinion of the mass should by no means be the sole aim of men. Public opinion had murdered the prophets; public opinion had crucified Christ; and public opinion had been the cause of numberless wrongs since the world began. It was no safe guide, and the man who strove for it would find himself pierced with many wounds. The inconstant, ignorant mob who applauded him to-day would to-morrow desert him. The hiss of disapprobation was the hiss of the serpent, and the applause of the moment would be turned by an accident. The man who permitted himself to be swayed by the popular voice and not by the dictates of his own reason and conscience, would in the end be a sufferer. The good opinion of the mass was not worth laboring for, as there was but one path to travel that would lead to God.

The sermon was listened to with great attention, and was delivered in a peculiarly impressive and attractive manner.

Querist Again.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

When it was proposed to Mr. Guthrie to appoint New York trustees for the consolidated mortgage of the Louisville and Nashville railroad he lifted his stalwart arm and brought it down with clenched fist as he swore that "he would be d—d" if he would ever entrust the destinies of that great work that he had toiled for so long "in the hands of Wall-street sharpers." But he was scarcely in his grave and Mr. Newcomb installed as his successor before the mortgage which had been executed under Mr. Guthrie's advice (to well-known citizens of Louisville, in whom all had confidence, and who accepted the trust without thought of charging for the service), was canceled and another substituted to two New York brokers, who, for the simple act of writing their names, once each, send in their bill for $20,000, and are actually paid in compromise $10,000.

When Mr Caldwell was arguing so eloquently in behalf of the Nashville railroad against the Cincinnati Southern railroad bill, taking the ground that it was eminently impolitic for the Legislature to intrust to citizens of Ohio the destinies of a great work, intended to cross the entire State from the Ohio river to the Tennessee line, how annihilating would have been the response, if Gen. Breckinridge had but quietly suggested to him that the very company whose interests he was representing, and whose road extended from the Ohio river to the Tennessee line, had actually done the very thing which he was then denouncing as impolitic in the Legislature to allow in the case of the Cincinnati scheme.

Well, Mr. Newcomb, you have paid your New York trustees $10,000 for the honor of allowing their names to be used in your mortgage, and you have helped them to a little matter of 75,000 in discounts and commissions on the sale of $1,500,000 of your bonds. Now, when are you going to take another turn with them? Don't you think you had better make hay while the sun shines, and do your work before October next, lest you fail after that time to have the opportunity? I'll ask you, though you are a little slow in answering questions put by

QUERIST.

CITY FEATURES.

☞ Very Pretty—Webster's ferrotypes, 85 Fourth street.

Marble Mantels.

About five years ago every marble mantel put up in this city had to be obtained from New York city, but our old friends Muldoon, Bullett & Co. are now manufacturing mantels in every variety of style and finish. The advantages they obtain by the direct importation of all varieties of foreign marbles enables them to vie with Eastern markets in the execution of the most elaborate designs.

It is noticeable that in all the finest residences in our city the work of this popular and worthy firm is represented in such a degree of elegant taste that no one can fail to appreciate its artistic beauty and skilled workmanship, and among them those of the Galt House, Jas. Bridgeford, W. B. Hamilton, J. B. Smith, A. D. Hunt, J. B. Kinkead, Theo. P. White, John H. Thomas, and S. S. Hamilton's. The later productions are original and in perfect keeping with the prevailing style of artistic decoration, the effects being produced by a judicious inlaying of colored marbles.

Pareira Brava—Its History and Medicinal Properties—Extracts from U. S. and American Dispensatories.

"Pareira Brava, also termed Velvet Leaf, Ice Vine, is a shrub with a round, ligneous root, stems either smooth or close-pressed down, and climbing over trees."

"It is a native of the West Indies and South America. The root is the official part."

"Pareira Brava is tonic, aperient and diuretic. It was introduced into European practice so long ago as 1688, and enjoyed great reputation as a lithontriptic. It is recommended in calculous affections, chronic inflammation and ulceration of the kidneys and bladder, leucorrhœa, dropsy and jaundice. The purpose for which it is at present chiefly employed is for the relief of chronic diseases of the urinary passages. Sir Benjamin Brodie found it very useful in chronic inflammation of the bladder, in allaying irritability of that organ and correcting the disposition to profuse mucous secretion; and it has subsequently come into general use in the same affections. Great advantage may often be derived from combining it, in this complaint, with other diuretics."

We notice that our fellow-townsman, Dr. Wintersmith, combines it in his Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava with Buchu, Juniper Berries, Cubebs, &c., making it the most efficient diuretic now known to the profession.

The Doctors.

In conversation with one of our leading physicians, a few days since, we were informed by him that lately his attention had been frequently called to the happy effect's amongst his patients of Wintersmith's Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava; that it was greatly superior to any diuretic he had ever known, and that he must confess he had not been able to prescribe anything that had as much merit.

☞ One of our prominent Main-street merchants, who has been suffering with a disease of the kidneys and bladder for years, and who constantly required the use of a diuretic, says that after trying all other preparations in the market, he has found nothing that gives him so much relief as Wintersmith's admirable combination of Buchu—Pareira Brava, Cubebs and Juniper Berries. This great diuretic is a perfect success, and it is a certain cure for all diseases of the urinary organs, whether existing in male or female.

THE YERGER-CRANE TRAGEDY.

A Letter from Col. Yerger—Falsehood and Misrepresentation—The Philosophy of the Late Revolution.

CAMP JACKSON, MISS., Feb. 26, 1870.

Benn Pitman, Esq., Correspondent Cincinnati Commercial:

SIR: Your note of this date is at hand. My friends seem more concerned than myself regarding erroneous publications. It is very honorable in you voluntarily to seek to repair a wrong, however unintentional, and it is proper for me to make a courteous reply.

It is not wonderful that false rumors and misrepresentations should occur concerning a case which, much to the annoyance of my friends and myself, has created an excitement scarcely less than the Burr-Hamilton tragedy. Apropos of this matter, it has been my observation that most men imagine all men mortal but themselves, and especially chuckle at their neighbor's ignorance in matters of religion. Years ago the conflicts and contests of religionists directed my attention to the necessity of a united faith, within "one Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church." If I inclined to Rome in this emergency, I scarcely think it furnishes a fact detrimental to my intellect. Of this, however, it does not become me to speak; only to say that stronger brains than mine have succumbed to the unwonted tyranny which oppresses the Southern people.

My children laugh at the fancied punishment your pen represented; especially as it is well known I never interfere with the prerogatives of the nursery. In this connection I may illustrate with an anecdote concerning a great Athenian Governor, who, looking upon one of his children, said, "This child is greater than any man in Greece, for the Athenians command the Greeks; I command the Athenians; his mother commands me, and he commands his mother."

You have very truly said I am "conscious of no wrong to man," only to God. Although I may accept your picture of Nemesis weighing joy and sorrow "with the neatness of an apothecary," usually selecting her victims from the happiest of earth, yet it gives no man a license to call me "criminal" until so pronounced by the law of the land. Why not hold the Government responsible for the unfortunate conflict, and arraign it for having substituted anarchy for constitutional law, sectionalism for patriotism, dictatorship for liberty, bad faith for national honor?

You were not misinformed concerning my deep sympathy with the afflicted family, but decidedly so as to many ridiculous and even romantic stories concerning the same. Time will develop the true author of the calamity, which has brought death and misfortune into two families, who were prosperous and happy. Let the public wait.

In your letter to the Commercial you state that I imagine I have the sympathy of a vast majority of the people of the entire country. If sympathy in this case means indignation at the unwarrantable invasion of civil rights by the soldiery of a dictator, I know I have it. I am not a proper subject for any other kind of sympathy. When rulers are virtuous, the people are peaceful; when they are not, the people are dangerous. I claim not to be a representative man of the South, notwithstanding the persistent and, perhaps, malicious representations of some, that I have "enlarged upon the vanity of Alcibiades and the ambition of Cæsar." These by-plays have their day. I claim only to be an advocate of peace and justice, and a return to the first principles of the Government as the only hope to prevent disintegration in the future. My "ambition" is to secure a fair trial by a jury of my countrymen—my "vanity," perhaps, a firm belief in my acquittal.

As to the suggestions of a political origin as exciting the difficulty, it is false. I never saw my opponent until the fatal June morning, and then I inquired his name, which he gave me. I could but recognize his abrupt presentation before me as an acceptance of the challenge.

I will answer, as well as I can, your inquiries concerning the present status of political feeling at the South.

There is but one way to restore the greatness of my people—you must appeal to the people themselves. Governors may elevate themselves, but they have not the honor to make a State permanently glorious. The whole heart of a people must palpitate in great regenerations, and would it not be well for the party prominent now to recognize the invariable historical truth that massacres and oppressions do not promote loyalty or peace? The people understand justice when they see it, and will not be satisfied with its shadow. I know this people by heart; they are refined in their notions of government. Not so with savages, who, when robbed of their birthright, look only to revenge.

We of the South understand the philosophy of the late revolution; we know it has centralized the Government. We accept it, at least for the present, and simply ask protection and release from military rule. If let alone, we can take care of ourselves, and perhaps of the nation.

If there is wisdom in the party now in power, they will emulate the conciliatory policy of the great Napoleon, who placed even political enemies in his council of state. He was ever on the alert to prevent the spark of rebellion from becoming a universal blaze. It was the wisdom of conciliation which to this day makes this dead lion powerful.

It has been well said by some political philosopher, "Woe to that race in which a revolution produces no fruits;" in which the thunderbolt smites the high places, but does not purify the air. To suffer in vain is often the fate of the noblest individuals; but when a people suffer in vain, "let them curse themselves."

Will the North understand our honesty now, or will they wait until it is too late? They should know that the question of Caucasian emancipation is not a question of "ifs and buts," but it is a question of "must and shall."

Spartan kings reverenced the magistrates elected by the people, and shall it be said that American rulers can spurn the majesty of republican customs without resistance?

How beautiful to behold generosity and modesty in a conqueror, and withal so wise; how noble, even in conquest, to repair misfortune by generous consolation.

In reply to your suggestions concerning the Reconstruction acts and military arrests under them, I point you to the decision in the case of the Earl of Lancaster, as well as the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Milligan case, which appear to be the result of principles maintained in Magna Charta and the Constitution of the United States. It is difficult to believe that the States will long consent to abandon their sovereignty or the people tolerate a government which is more onerous than was that of George III. Unless there is greater public virtue and a return to original landmarks, the Government can't last a decade. Dawes, Sprague, and perhaps Sherman, of your own State, and other prominent members of the Radical party, clearly see this. If, like a great ship at sea, the Government is about to founder in a ground swell of public opinion, what will be its fate when the real storm comes? The greatest hope is in the abandonment of all political parties as now organized, and an honest support and encouragement given to the Administration in all patriotic efforts. This will strengthen the conservatism of the President and purify the halls of Congress. American statesmen would do well to take a lesson in political science from the Germans of New Orleans in their recent organization.

As to the future of Mississippi, I have great hopes under the administration of General Alcorn. He is a man of refinement, political experience, unquestionable ability and integrity, and will doubtless infuse his sentiments to a considerable extent into his party in this State. He has the confidence of the "newly enfranchised" (who have exhibited more moderation in this State than any other), as well as a strong hold upon the old Whig or Conservative element.

Again thanking you for the manly offer to repair an unintentional wrong,

I am, &c., respectfully yours,
E. M. YERGER.

FASHIONS FOR GENTLEMEN.

Exit the Grasshoppers—Blue Coats and Brass Buttons—The Vail—The New Styles for Spring and Summer.

[From the New York World.]

Of business suits a great deal may be said in compliment. The artistic authority in dress positively avers that sack costumes are to be worn this spring. This is sensible, for the sack is the very symbol of ease. It conceals deformity, if that there be; it is benevolent to the hollow-back, and veils it; it is the very ideal of the graceful and easy negligence which carries an air of business. The present frock-coat, short in the waist and shorter in the skirts, is not for long. It departs with the advent of the sack; and men return to their normal proportions again, whereas, for two years the poor creatures have been made to walk in coats that have had all the appearance of having been put on them at sixteen and not shuffled off with the shuffling off of the coil of boyishness. Fancy a regiment of Titanic grasshoppers on a Broadway promenade, and you have the American figure in frock-coat and tight pantaloons, exactly—an abomination to all conceptions of symmetry, but *distingue* and stylish notwithstanding, as Parisian *ensemble* generally are, no matter how intrinsically *bizarre*. Any natural deformity it exaggerates even to the border-land of the grotesque. If short in stature, it made you look dumpy; if tall, then lank, lean, and proportionless. Well may New Yorkers hail the news that the sack is coming in with the spring season—they have looked so like an army of huge grasshoppers in their abominations of Parisian cut.

The mania for pipe-stem pantaloons is subsiding—has, in fact, subsided almost altogether. The side-stripe disappears with it, though striped goods, with stripes very narrow and non-contrasting in color, are to be considerably affected this spring, as they have been during the winter. More popular, however, will be the small plaid, black and white, or blue and white, which has been occasionally observed during the cold weather. The so-called invisible plaids were not well received in this country, and, though they only came in last fall, are not to be insisted upon for spring wear. An interminable variety of mottled goods—that is, goods neither striped nor plaid, though of regular design—will enter the spring repertory of the tailor. The quiet colors, brown, grey, etc., form the basis of these figures, and all contrasts are avoided, deeper shades of the same color as the ground being used for figure in preference to anything else.

Plain grays and browns of the darker shades are popular, as is also the Scottish cloth in very dark blue, which has, as the managers express it, had a great run. The English cut of pantaloons, very spreading at the bottom, though aped by a few dandies, will not be introduced in all its depravity. Pantaloons will spread a trifle more at the bottom than they have this winter, but the London extremity of spread will be *tabooed*—that is, kept outside of the fences of fashion. The spring fashion is to be medium small in the leg, but not of the pipe-stem order.

In business suits, it may be noted that, on the whole, the tendency is in the direction of the quiet, the graceful and natural, except in the matter of neck gear. The scarf is still the quintessence of the artificial, and is to remain so for the spring season. The tartan plaids are, however, going out, which is good news; and pale blue coming in, being considerably worn this winter. It is a sadly washed-out blue, with a cold, satinish luster; and any gentlemen, who should persist in wearing it when the thermometer was at zero, would deserve to be marooned. Remarkably cool and comfortable look pale blues when the mercury stands at 100, and you have to put a stopper in the tube to keep it from jumping out; but, for winter wear, it makes one's teeth chatter in his head, like Harry Gill's in the ballad, to see them exposed for sale at all. The color prevails only in the Prince Teck scarf, and, at this season of the year, is fairly refrigerative to look at. Put a thermometer at zero in sight of half a dozen of them (the Prince Teck's), and the mercury would sink ten degrees instantaneously. There is a Prince Teck in crimson which would be pleasant in effect but for the satin sheen of the fabric. Crimson and scarlet should smoulder to be agreeable; sheen is fatal to beauty and warmth of effect.

The Lord Stanley scarf still maintains its position, ungraceful as it is, and having, as it has, all the air of a barricade behind which to conceal soiled linen. It is even (in blue or black) *en regle* for full dress; and in blue and black it is mostly manufactured, figured silk being *passe*.

The Gladstone scarf modifies and breaks the monotony of the Lord Stanley with a narrow white facing, otherwise differing in nowise soever; while the Oxford is artistically related to the Prince Teck.

The two latter are pretty enough when they are not too large; but all are heavy, formal, English and artificial—not to be compared for gracefulness with the ordinary scarf which was so popular a couple of years since. As to the old-fashioned necktie, nobody reverences it now-a-days; and even in full dress the white necktie is being gradually superseded by the Lord Stanley. With the disappearance of the natural scarf the scarf ring disappears altogether.

For cuff buttons moss agate set in gold is most popular of all fabrics this winter but monogram buttons, which have been out for two or three years, are coming in for spring wear, and the few who keep ahead of fashion a trifle have already assumed them. A few sets of amethist buttons are exposed by leading caterers, but the enameled are falling wholly into disuse, as are the opaque stones. The lesser gems, amethyst, topaz, garnet and the like, are gradually working their way into popularity. For spirals they are almost universally used; for seal rings the amethyst is waxing especially popular, and, generally, jewellers predict a heavy demand for the lesser gems in the spring trade.

So far—sensible. In scarf-pins the Parisian still works his own sweet will; and as the Lord Stanley scarf cannot well be worn without ornament, of course pins will be fashionable for some months at least. Designs are most exceedingly complicated, and wrought out on a scale of dimensions suggestive of anything but true metal. When the Lord Stanley is worn with full dress, nothing less than the true gem is admissible, which is in good taste, if the abomination must be engrafted upon full dress at all; and, intrinsically beautiful as they are, leaders of the *ton* will initiate a movement in favor of substituting amethyst, topaz, and garnet for pins for the gaudy and *bizarre* articles *de Paris* which have ruled the winter fashion. In jewelry, in fact, the reform has been begun with the expulsion of the zoological, and will end, before the summer season is over, in the expulsion of Parisian oddities altogether, or their supersession by the minor gems so eminently appropriate for scarf-pins. A new shirt-front, pointed at the bottom, is coming in. The fit is excellent, the pointedness obviating the tendency to bulge.

In the matter of full dress the tendency is in the direction of the elaborate; and there is even now some talk of a return to the long hose and knee buckles of the last century, when, of course, calves will have to be padded as when pipe-stem pantaloons were in fashion. First to be noted is the blue coat with gilt buttons, which is now reckoned the climax of elegance. Shade of the great Webster rejoice! Gilt buttons have been buried since 1825, though abortive attempts have been made to resuscitate them. Prince Albert was, in fact, once induced to make the effort, but even the Prince failed to bring them into vogue. Medallion buttons have been *passe* in this country since the visit of Lafayette, when, it will be remembered, they had a brief popularity, the vignette of the gallant Marquis serving as a device.

Notwithstanding all assertions to the contrary, the innovation of the blue dress coat is making its way; and full suits of blue are being made with frequency, not only for young men but for the elder dandies of the metropolis. When blue is used for the whole suit, an inner vest of white silk is worn to break the monotony a trifle. A blue Stanley scarf or a Gladstone of the same color completes the make-up, which, after all, is more artistic than the devotees of the funereal in apparel would be likely to admit. Lavender kids supersede white in this toilet, which is the climax of the *mode*.

The black coat is positively *passe* a trifle; but black is not wholly ousted as yet. The old dress suit of black coat and pantaloons, with white vest, neck-tie and kids, is making an excellent fight, only to be vanquished in the end—that is, if Fifth avenue tailors, who govern the style, are to be believed.

What may be termed the compromise dress suit is, perhaps, more popular than the first mentioned. This consists of the blue coat, with black pantaloons, vest of black cassimere, and inner vest of white silk. Lavender kids and the Lord Stanley or Gladstone complete the toilet. In this suit, as in the first mentioned, the embroidered vest is strictly *de rigueur*. The general cut is only varied triflingly. It is useless to quarrel with fashion; besides, there is nothing intrinsically *outre* in the innovation—nothing in bad taste. There was something awfully solemn in the black suit, which made a knot of gentlemen in full dress suggest a group of persons at a funeral, or as many ravens on as many busts of Pallas, all just as ready to croak Nevermore as poor Poe's was; and all this a few gilt buttons relieve wonderfully.

The *negligee* suit for the spring season continues the Newmarket coat, which may be either single or double-breasted, former preferred, with pantaloons either striped or plaid, the latter preferred. Vest and coat must be of same material; the monotony of color being broken by the pantaloons. Sack coats will be permissible.

Masculinity has taken the veil—so said—for the protection of the complexion in driving, this winter, and, no doubt, the summer season will witness a general introduction of the veil, for gentlemen's use, at all the fashionable watering-places. Then what flirtations with the superior facilities! What coquettish lifting of the veil—what smiles breaking through gauze! What laughter trickling over artificial teeth, which look like the real thing behind the filmy curtain; and, protected from sun-beat and air, what Anonis-like complexions! *Caveat emptor*—let the buyer beware, for these are not worth the hundred thousand a woman must pay for them.

The boot of the spring season discards Grecian bends and box toes, is square-pointed, and only turns up a little. Plugged at the toe, the modelling of that extremity suggests a pug nose, but otherwise the contour is graceful.

Beecher Indignant.

One Dr. Sherman, a truss manufacturer, has been puffing his wares by advertisements in the New York papers in the form of letters addressed to the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. The latter has grown angry at last, as the following letter shows:

"BROOKLYN, February 27, 1870.

"*T. A. Sherman:*

"SIR—You have for several weeks addressed to me letters implying that we are in correspondence, and that I am in sympathy with you in your method of treating ruptures. These letters are then published by you as advertisements. I regard your action toward me as an impertinence, and your treatment of the public as a deliberate swindle.

"If you will put one of your trusses upon your own mouth, we shall have a test case, for I know of no other rupture so eminent and disgusting.

"HENRY WARD BEECHER.

"P. S.—This letter, the only one which I have ever addressed to you, you are at liberty to publish."

Singular Case of Insanity.

In the Circuit Court last Wednesday, an inquiry before a jury was had as to the condition of the mind of Augustine Downs, and he was found to be of unsound mind. One of the peculiarities of Mr. Downs is his fondness for killing dogs and selling their hides. He testified before the jury that he [illegible] over his farm to his sons, that whatever he could make [illegible] as clear profit, and that within the last year he had sold [illegible] cents apiece. W. T. Lisle, Esq., represented Mr. Downs, and sought to [illegible] found of unsound mind. In an eloquent and able speech, Mr. Lisle endeavored to show that these peculiarities of his client were mere eccentricities, that dogs were really a great nuisance, and that it would be better for the country if they were all exterminated. During the delivery of this address Mr. Downs was up in the neighborhood of Mr. L.'s residence, busily engaged in flaying a dog—a cur belonging to his eloquent advocate.—[Lebanon Clarion.

☞ Some weeks ago Mr. James Garland, an old and highly respected citizen of Cairo, was bitten by a dog. The dog subsequently died of hydrophobia. The fear that the deadly virus had been left in his system has so worked upon Mr. Garland's mind as to finally dethrone his reason.

☞ A trial in an English court is thus described by a Chinaman: "One man is quite silent, another talks all the time, and twelve wise men condemn the man who has not said a word."

☞ A Canada reporter, intending to announce the sudden death of a lady, says: "Her moments were brief after the King of Terrors appeared."

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURG, March 6.—Snowing all day. Monongahela 6½ feet and stationary. Arrived—Packets.

CINCINNATI, March 6.—River twenty-six feet and falling. Seventy-six feet space under the bridge. Heavy snow early this forenoon and rain afterward during the day. Arrived—Leonidas from New Orleans, Abeona from St. Louis, Mary Davage from Pittsburg, Lawrence from Nashville. Departed—Mary Davage for St. Louis.

EVANSVILLE, IND., March 6.—Weather cloudy, with indications of rain or snow. The river has risen some six inches. Port list—Sprey, Cincinnati to Nashville, 10 A. M.; the Sam Merwin, with her tow of barges, got off at 12 M.; Tarascon, Louisville to Henderson, 3 P. M.; Quickstep, from Cairo, with a big packet trip, 4 P. M. The Merwin got all the freight here she wanted for the Lafourche. The Evansville, coming down Green river, struck the pier at Rumsey locks, tearing up her starboard guards clear into the hull. She had to refuse freight on account of the accident, and arrived here safe. The Ollie Sullivan comes out of the docks this evening, and leaves for Tennessee river to-morrow. Freights are accumulating, and rates remain firm. The barge [illegible] to Messrs. [illegible] Long's Landing, Indiana, for the Merwin, sunk this morning. About one-half of the cargo will be damaged. The Rover, with two barges, passed up at 5 P. M.

CAIRO, March 6.—St. Joseph from St. Louis to Memphis at 9 p. m., Milbrey from Evansville to Memphis at 10, Friendship from St. Louis and return at 2 a. m., W. R. Dance from Shreveport to St. Louis at 2, W. H. Brown from St. Louis and return at 5, C. B. Church from Louisville to New Orleans at 9, P. W. Strader from Cincinnati to New Orleans at 10, Bon Accord from St. Louis to Mound City at 2 p. m., Mo[illegible] from New Orleans to St. Louis at 2, [illegible] from New Orleans to St. Louis at 2, Mary Houston from Louisville to New Orleans at [illegible]. River stationary. Rained all a. m. Cloudy. Mercury 42.

CAIRO, March 6.—The C. B. Church, Houston and Strader passed down [illegible] W. R. Dance, Shreveport to St. Louis, reshipped here two bbls sweet potatoes for Brandeis & Crawford, Louisville, per Evansville packet.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—Arrived—Rubicon from Vicksburg, Nick Wall and Olive Branch from New Orleans, Shamrock from Cincinnati, City of Pekin from Peoria, Andy Johnson from Keokuk. Departed—Commonwealth and Kellogg and barges from New Orleans, Natrona from Hannibal. River risen six inches. Weather cloudy and cool. Considerable rain fell last night.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, March 5.

FLOUR—Superfine, $5; extra, $6; double extra, $6 25.
GRAIN—Corn, $1 01@1 12½. Oats 66@70c.
HAY—$25.
PROVISIONS—Pork, $30; Bacon, shoulders, 13c; rib sides, 16⅛c; clear rib, 17⅛c. Lard, tierces, 15½@15⅞c; keg, 18½c.
GROCERIES—Sugar, prime, 11@11¼c. Molasses, prime, 73@75c. Coffee fair at 16@16½c; prime at 17½c.
WHISKY—96c@$1 02½.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, March 5—P. M.

FLOUR—Active and firm for all grades at yesterday's figures.
GRAIN—Wheat firm; Pennsylvania $1 26. Corn more active; white and yellow 94@95c. Oats steady at 54@56c. Rye steady at 90@95c.
PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged.
WHISKY—Dull at $1 00@1 01.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.

FLOUR—Dull; Northwestern extra family $5 37@5 75.
GRAIN—Wheat quiet; Pennsylvania red $1 25@1 30, Indiana and Ohio at $1 32@[illegible], the latter for choice. Rye held at $1. Corn quiet and favors buyers; new yellow 90@92c, chiefly at 91c; do about 90c. Oats quiet; Pennsylvania 54@55c.
WHISKY—Scarce at $1 02 for Western iron-bound.

AMUSEMENTS.

Louisville Opera House.

HARRY C. BATES.........Sole Lessee and Manager.

Last Week! Last Week!

OF THE GREAT

MORLACCHI

European Star Ballet Troupe

GRAND INNOVATION!
RETURN to SPECIE PAYMENT!
ALL CHANGE AT THE BOX OFFICE
GIVEN IN SILVER.

Monday Evening, March 7, 1870,

UNDINE, UNDINE, UNDINE

The most costly and attractive Dramatic Spectacle ever presented in Louisville, with important changes, New Songs, Tableaux, &c.

Masonic Temple

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday Eve'gs, March 7, 8, 9, & 10,

The Great Emerson Minstrels!

(From Crosby's Opera-house, Chicago.) 20 Star Performers, under the immediate supervision of the

ORIGINAL BILLY EMERSON,

The greatest song and dance artist in the world. Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents. Tickets for sale during the day at Tripp's music store, and Warner's cigar store, 8 Masonic Temple Building. mh5 d8

ROLLER SKATING

AT THE RINK!

SATURDAY NIGHT from 7 to 10; Monday, Wednesday, and Friday afternoons from 2 to 5; and Saturday morning from 9 to 12. ja4 dtf

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI,

THE NORTH AND EAST.

U. S. Mail Line Steamers.

MORNING MAIL BOAT, making all way landings, departs at 10 A. M. except Sunday.
BEN. FRANKLIN..........Capt. SAM. HILDRETH.
GEN. BUELL..............Capt. C. DAVID.
EVENING EXPRESS, landing at Madison only, departs at 4 P. M.—on Sunday at 7 P. M.
UNITED STATES..........Capt. R. M. WADE.
GEN. LYTLE..............Capt. D. WHITTEN.

These boats make close connection at Cincinnati with the fast trains and through palace cars for the East.

For passage and railroad tickets to all points North and East, apply on board or at the Union R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Fourth and Main streets. Freight Office on wharf-boat, foot of Third street.

FRANK CARTER, Sup't.
JAS. FERRIER, G. P. A. jan11 dtf

CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS LINE,

Composed of the following Passenger Steamers: CHAMPION, ANNA, KATE ROBINSON, ABEONA, AND SHAMROCK.

Leaving Louisville for St. Louis and way points every Wednesday and Saturday at 5 P. M.

MONTCALM & CO., Agents, office No. 26 Fourth st.
JOHN A. WILLIAMSON, Sup't, office No. 19 Public Landing, Cincinnati, Ohio.

For Cairo and St. Louis.

ABEONA..........R. J. VINTON, Master,

Will leave as above on Wednesday, the 9th, at 12 o'clock M.

MONTCALM & CO.

Through receipts given to all points on the Missouri, Upper Mississippi, and Illinois rivers. Also to all points on the several railroads leading out of St. Louis. MONTCALM & CO., Agents,
jan28 d3m No. 26 Fourth st., Louisville, Ky.

ALL PERSONS

HAVING claims against the steamer MARY MILLER will please present them immediately on board the boat for settlement.

mar7 d1 JACOB MILLER, Jr.

For Wheeling and Pittsburg.

ROVER AND BARGES.......GRUNLEY, Master.

Will leave as above on Tuesday, the 8th inst., at 5 P. M.

MANN W. SATTERWHITE, Agent.

Regular Tennessee River Packet.

PINK VARBLE.........N. C. SELBY, Master.

For Paducah and Florence on Monday, the 7th, at 5 P. M., from city wharf.

MANN W. SATTERWHITE, Agent.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.'s Steamer

VIRGINIA..........C. G. SCHULTZ, Master.

For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans on Saturday, the 12th, at 5 P. M.

R. C. LEVI, Agent.

For Paducah, Eastport, Tuscumbia, and Florence.

PINK VARBLE......N. C. SELBY, Master,

Will leave as above on Monday, the 7th inst., at 5 P. M.

MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

United States Mail and Adams Express Co.'s Packet For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.

ROSE HITE..........HOLCROFT, Master,

Will leave as above on Monday, the 7th, at 5 P. M.

MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

Notice to Shippers.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 30, 1869.

Until further notice the morning boats of the Mail Line will do the way business between Louisville and Carrollton, making all way landings, leaving Louisville daily at 6 A. M.

d31 dtf FRANK CARTER, Supt.

For White River.

Through bills of lading given to all points on White, Little Red, and Black rivers, over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Memphis and White River Packet Company's elegant United States mail-boats, leaving Memphis Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 5 P. M.

J. W. FORSEE, Agent,
au29 dly No. 8 Fourth street.

"Old Reliable"

Louisville, Madison, and Carrollton Packet,

LEONORA No. 2,

E. M. GARRETT, Master.......W. T. GRAHAM, Clerk,

Leaves the foot of Fourth street for Madison, Carrollton, and all intermediate landings every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M.

apr29 dtf THOS. SMALL, Agent.

For Arkansas River.

Through bills of lading given to all points on Arkansas river, via the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company's elegant line of United States mail-boats that leave Memphis on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 5 P. M.

J. W. FORSEE, Agent,
au29 dly No. 8 Fourth street.

AUCTION SALES.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 8,

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

Will be sold at our

"Real Estate Exchange,"

64 and 66 West Jefferson street.

BUILDING LOTS.

Thirteenth and Broadway—60x240 deep to an alley, on the northeast corner of Thirteenth and Broadway; high, beautiful ground.

Main street—60x195 to an alley, on the north side of Main street, near Nineteenth; very desirable.

Market street—30x195 to an alley 20 feet wide, on the north side of Market street, beginning 30 feet west of Twenty-first street.

Further information can be obtained at our Exchange. Don't fail to examine this property before day of sale. Terms announced at sale.

mh5 MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auct'rs.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 12,

At 11 O'clock,

Will be sold at our

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,

Nos. 64 & 66 West Jefferson st.,

IMPROVED.

Chestnut street—That desirable two-story brick dwelling No. 383 Chestnut street, between Tenth and Eleventh, north side; six rooms, well arranged, lot 22 feet front. Terms easy.

Eighteenth street—That neat frame cottage [illegible] Eighteenth street, between Madison [illegible] &c.; modern improvements, iron mantels, and everything in complete order; lot 25x130.

Fifth street—The two-story frame dwelling No. 372 Fifth street, between Broadway and York, west side; five rooms and kitchen; lot 25x200 to an alley. Liberal terms.

BUILDING LOTS.

Sixth street—60x171 to an alley, on the east side of Sixth street, between Lexington and Kentucky. Very desirable.

Preston and Kentucky—419x165, on the southwest corner of Preston and Kentucky. Will be sold subdivided.

Further particulars concerning any of the above property can be obtained at our Exchange. Buyers should not fail to examine property before the day of sale. MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auct'rs.

Special Three Days' Auction Sales of Dry Goods, Boots & Shoes, Clothing, Hats, Carpets, Notions, &c.,

BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO.

TUESDAY, March 8, at 10 A. M., will be sold 300 cases Boots and Shoes, comprising lines of Men's, Boys', and Youths' Calf, Kip, Buff, and Split Boots, Brogans, Congress Gaiters, Oxford Ties, &c.; also Ladies', Misses' and Children's Balmorals, &c., in Serge, Goat, Morocco, Kid, Calf, Buff, and split; also Children's Philadelphia-made goods, &c.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, March 9 and 10, at 9½ A. M. each day, will be sold a very desirable stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Notions, &c., consisting in part of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Jeans, Tweeds, Italians, black Alpacas, Poplins, Ginghams, Prints, Percales, plain and fancy Flannels, Plaid Cottons, Irish Linens, Jaconets, Nainsooks, Towels, Hosiery, Threads, Suspenders, White and Traveling Shirts, Ladies' Skirts, &c.

Also, at 11 A. M. each day, invoices Clothing in suits, half suits, Coats and Cassimere Pants, Cassimere, Boots, Balmorals, Brogans, &c., also Men's and Boys' Fur, Brush, and Wool Hats.

Terms cash.

mh6 THOS. ANDERSON & CO., Auctioneers.

BY C. C. SPENCER & CO.

Administrator's Sale of a Desirable Two-story Brick Dwelling-house and Improvements

AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON, March 17, at 4 o'clock, I will, as administrator of the estate of C. C. Spencer, deceased, offer at public auction, to the highest bidder, the desirable two-story brick dwelling-house No. 337, situated on the north side of Jefferson street, between Ninth and Tenth, containing 9 rooms, with gas throughout and hydrant convenient to kitchen door; also an extra large and well-built frame stable in rear of same; all on leased ground, with 15 years' unexpired lease, renewable at expiration of same for 30 years additional at moderate rentals. For judicious and profitable investment no such property has yet been offered at public auction. Particulars at sale.

Terms cash. C. L. CLARK,
mh6 Administrator and Auctioneer.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

100 Pieces Auburn, Belmont, and Tipton Mills Jeans; 300 Pieces Alpacas, Ginghams, Mozambiques, and Lawns; 1,000 Dozen Linen Handkerchiefs, Towels, Suspenders, Shirt Bosoms, &c.; 1,000 Dozen Men's, Women's, and Children's Hosiery; also 300 lots Assorted Jeans, Satinet, and Cassimere Clothing,

AT AUCTION

TUESDAY, March 8, at 10 o'clock, at auction-rooms.

mh6 S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

1,000 Cases and Cartoons Boots and Shoes, Fresh and Desirable, embracing many fine goods,

AT AUCTION,

WEDNESDAY, March 9, at 10 o'clock.

mh6 S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY PEARSON & MEDDIS.

EXECUTORS' SALE

—OF—

Valuable Unimproved Business and Residence Property, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

IN conformity with the will of the late Samuel L. Nock, Sr., we will sell at public auction the entire estate of said testator, consisting of the following valuable real estate, at the times and places designated in the following list:

On Tuesday, March 8, 1870,

At 3 o'clock, on the premises, 91x218 on the northeast corner of Fulton and Front streets, Portland.

40x128 on Water street, between Ferry and Grove streets, Portland.

60x125 on the west side of Ferry, between Market and Front streets, Portland.

Terms—One-fourth cash; balance in 12, 18 and 24 months, with interest.

On Thursday March 10, 1870,

At 3 o'clock, on the premises, a three-story brick house on Front street, in Jeffersonville, Ind., at present occupied by Hall, Semple & Co.

148x250 to a 20-foot street, in block No. 1, in Clarksville, or West Jeffersonville, Clark county, Ind. The improvements consist of a good 3-story frame warehouse, stable, &c. This will be divided into 3 lots of 49x250 each.

Terms—One-fourth cash; balance in 12, 18 and 24 months, with interest.

On Tuesday, March 15, 1870,

At 1 o'clock, on the premises, 27 lots of ground fronting on Eleventh, Twelfth, and Delaware streets. These lots are all situated between Eleventh and Twelfth and Delaware and Lexington streets, Louisville, Ky.

Terms—One fourth cash; balance in 1, 2 and 3 years, with interest.

On Thursday, March 17, 1870,

At 3½ o'clock, on the premises, 165x210 on the south side of Jefferson st., bet. Nineteenth and Twentieth sts. This will be sold in lots of 33 feet each.

All of the above property will positively be sold to the highest bidder.

On the 20th April,

At eleven o'clock A. M., on the premises, we will sell the handsome country residence at Hobbs' Depot known as Hazlewood, with about two hundred acres, a portion of which has been divided into lots. Plats can be seen at the office of Pearson & Meddis, 130 Main st.

SAM'L L. NOCK, Jr.,
A. W. KAYE,
Executors of Samuel L. Nock, dec'd.
PEARSON & MEDDIS, Auctioneers.

BY PEARSON & MEDDIS.

Portland Lots

AT AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY, March 8, 1870, at 3 o'clock, on the premises, we will sell six beautiful lots on Ferry street, between Market and Front, Portland. Lots 25 by 166. Terms—One-third cash; balance in 6 and 12 months.

mh3 PEARSON & MEDDIS, Auctioneers.

PUBLIC SALES.

Sheriff's Sale.

W. R. Thomson, Trustee; Graff, Byers & Co.; Ann Powell, Union Iron Co., W. H. Wise, Manlie & Cowan, W. B. Belknap & Co., W. B. Belknap & Co., Patterson & Biggs, J. P. Young, J. P. Young, Union Iron Co. vs. Kirk, Dennis & Co.,—Jefferson Common Pleas Court. F. E's Nos. [illegible]

WE, the undersigned, or one of us, will expose to public sale, at the Court-house door, in Louisville, Ky.,

ON MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1870,

the equity of redemption, together with the right, title, and interest of R. S. Kirk, J. P. Dennis, and D. Wayman in and to the following described property, to-wit: A lot of ground and the improvements thereon, beginning at the southeast corner of Eighth and Water streets, running thence southwardly with Eighth street 164 feet, thence eastwardly about 155 feet to the eastern line of lot No. 15 of plot 6 of the division of the land of James A. Pearce, deceased, thence northwardly [illegible] to Water street, thence westwardly with Water street about 38 feet to the place of beginning; also the right, title, and interest of Kirk, Dennis & Co. in and to all the machinery, tools, patterns, iron, &c., contained in said foundry; subject to an attachment which issued from the Clerk's office of the Louisville Chancery Court Jan. 5, 1870, in case No. 25,266 of J. P. Young vs. R. D. Wayman; also subject to mortgages [illegible] in favor of [illegible] Young and all other mortgages and liens. Levied upon as the property of R. S. Kirk, J. P. Dennis and M. D. Wayman (partners as Kirk, Dennis & Co.) to satisfy the above executions, which issued from the office of the Clerk of the Jefferson Common Pleas Court, in the names of the above styled plaintiffs, against Kirk, Dennis & Co.

Sale to take place between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock.

C. W. FIELD, Jr.,
T. M. FLETCHER, } D. S. for
J. M. MARTIN, S. J. C.

fe26 d1d

Sheriff's Sale.

S. B. & J. M. Boone vs. S. J. Slaughter, &c.—Meade Circuit Court. V. E. No. 38.

I WILL expose to public sale, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, Jefferson co., Ky.,

ON MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1870,

a lot or parcel of land in Jefferson county, containing 5 acres of land, known as lot No. 7 on map of [illegible] Portland, on record [illegible] extends north to a 20-foot alley. [illegible] Levied upon as the property of S. J. Slaughter, to satisfy the above [illegible] which issued from the office of the Meade Circuit Court, in the name of S. B. & J. M. Boone vs. S. J. Slaughter, &c.

Sale to take place between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock.

C. W. FIELD, Jr., D. S. for
J. M. MARTIN, S. J. C.

Louisville, Feb. 19, 1870. fe20 d1d

United States Marshal's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of sale to me directed from the Clerk's office of the District Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, I will,

ON FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1870,

between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., on board the steamboat Charleston, lying in the port of New Albany, in said District of Indiana, offer for sale, at public auction, the said steamboat Charleston, her tackle, apparel, and furniture.

Ordered by the Court to be sold in the case of Oliver P. Buckle and Uriah Shinkle against the steamboat Charleston.

BEN. SPOONER, U. S. Marshal.
By L. S. BIGELOW, Deputy.
fe21 d1d

☞ Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., will be inserted @ [illegible] only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than TWENTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT AND HELP—All seeking [illegible] go to the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner of Fourth and Jefferson. MILLER & CO., Agents.

WANTED—AN ENTERPRISING MAN—To engage in a light business. A small capital [illegible] will return capital in [illegible] days. Call at No. 60 Jefferson st.

WANTED—A LADY, who [illegible] and is [illegible] a good [illegible] by addressing [illegible] housekeeping, P. B. A. Louisville P. O. mh5 d3*

WANTED—PARTNER—In a good paying business, with $500 cash capital. Address P. S., Postoffice box 116. mh5 d3*

WANTED—A WOMAN—Thoroughly skilled in [illegible] to take charge of two children, to other duties. Wages liberal. None need apply without satisfactory references. Apply at Room 405, Galt House.

WANTED—ROOM—A well-furnished front room, suitable for a gentleman, with and servant—within a short walking distance east of the postoffice. Address Dr. COUDER, 121 Jefferson street.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A good machinist, at RICHARDSON & ROW'S factory, Twelfth st., bet. Chestnut and Magazine. mh6 d3

WANTED—2 FARM HANDS—Good wages and steady employment. Apply at No. 84 Madison, bet. Eighth and Ninth. mh6 d3*

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL—To do the work of a small family. Apply at No. 196 East Chestnut street. mh6 d3*

WANTED—PARTNER—On the 1st of July next, with a capital of $10,000, in an old and well-established business on Main street. The house is doing a large and prosperous business. Address "Main Street," Courier-Journal office.

WANTED—TO BORROW—$3,000, for 12 months, at good interest, with the very best security. Address "W.," Drawer 37 Postoffice, Louisville, Ky. fe26 dtf

WANTED—SITUATION—As river clerk, bookkeeper, or traveling agent, or collector. Salary not such an object as a good situation. Address M. C. B., office Courier-Journal. fe21 dtf

WANTED—AGENTS.

$25 A DAY MADE AT HOME! 40 entirely new articles for agents. Samples sent free. Address H. B. SHAW, Alfred, Me. mh5 d4w4w

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 to $200 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid, and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "elastic lock stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Pittsburg, Pa., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

CAUTION—Beware of all Agents selling machines under the same name as ours, unless they can show a certificate of agency signed by us. We shall not hold ourselves responsible for worthless machines sold by other parties, and shall prosecute all parties either selling or using machines under this name to the full extent of the law, unless such machines were obtained from us or our agents. Do not be imposed upon by parties who copy our advertisement and circulars and offer worthless machines at a less price. fe26 d1aw3m&w3

$2500 TO $3000 PER YEAR—An agent is wanted in every town in the Union, to make and sell an article of daily consumption in every family. It is entirely new. Sale permanent as flour. Address LOUIS COBLENTZ, Middletown, Md. mh4 d5&w1*

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell the "Home Shuttle," a large, first-class lock-stitch Sewing Machine, recently patented in Europe and America. Price $45 and $50. We offer $1,000 for one that will make a stronger seam or do a larger range of work with less alteration. It sews heavier leather or woolen without changing tension, stitch, needle, or thread. Our agents are now clearing $100 to $300 per month. Send stamp for circulars and samples of work, or call on W. D. KNOWLES, 272 Main st., New Albany, Ind. fe26 d1m

WANTED—AGENTS—The DeSoto Mutual Life Insurance Company wishes to engage three experienced insurance men on a guaranteed salary. One for the city and two for the State at large. Call promptly at the Louisville office, corner Fourth and Main. fe23 d1 W. H. PITTMAN, Sec'y.

WANTED—AGENTS—Everywhere, to sell the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE, the only practical Family Knitting Machine ever invented. Price $25. Will knit 20,000 stitches per minute. Address AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo. fe26 d1aw6m

$2000 A YEAR AND EXPENSES to Agents to sell the celebrated Wilson Sewing Machine. The best machine in the world. Stitch alike on both sides. One machine without money. For further particulars address the WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO., Cleveland, Ohio. n27 d1y

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—MY RESIDENCE—With 25x130 feet ground, on the east side Third street, north of Taylor Barracks; gas and water throughout the house. Also, one vacant corner lot adjoining south of the above, 25x130, and one vacant lot adjoining north of the above, 25x130, all to a 20-foot alley. For particulars and terms, inquire of DORA SCHULZ, No. 163 Fourth street. mh7 S&W&Fim

FOR SALE—A BAR-ROOM—Doing a good business, valuable lease, excellent location, and well fitted up; three story house of 8 rooms. Inquire at 202 West Market street. mh4 d3

FOR SALE—HORSES, &c.—Two fine young harness horses, new and elegant rockaway, and double harness, at Levi's Stable, corner Seventh and Market streets. mh4 d5

FOR SALE—A NEW COTTAGE—Of 5 rooms. Lot 30 by 130. A bargain can be had by calling on Dr. YATES, 103 Second street. mh4 d5

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT—The handsome brick cottage in Louisville, situated on south side Chestnut, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, No. 539; modern in style, and in good repair, containing 7 rooms, including servants' apartments; gas throughout the house, and water with hose attachment in yard; good cistern, coal-house and stable. The yard is well set with shrubbery and fruit trees. Located in one of the best neighborhoods in the city. For sale low. Apply on premises, or to FITCH & LINDSEY, 75 Fourth street. fe26 dtf

FOR SALE—LOTS—In size to suit purchasers, on Broadway, Magazine, Chestnut and Madison streets, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, by GRAVES & SON. fe21 dtf

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT—On the northwest corner of Main and Third streets, now occupied by J. S. Lithgow & Co. MERIWETHER, ISAACS & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 116 West Jefferson st. fe4 dtf

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—AT RARE BARGAINS—SEVERAL TRACTS OF GOOD LAND—On the L., F., & L. Railroad. One tract of 4 acres at the Depot, with good store-house, dwelling, and orchard; one tract of 50 acres at the Depot, with good store-house, dwelling, good out-buildings, and good, large orchard; one tract of 70 acres, in meadow, near the village; one tract of 226 acres, one mile from the Depot, fronting the railroad and the State road, all under fence, with good dwelling, excellent orchard, and other useful improvements. About one-half of the 226 acres is in woods pasture, well set in bluegrass; the timber large and very valuable. A stock of general merchandise may be had if desired at a sacrifice. Each tract is well improved and in good condition. The soil is very good. The location is healthy. The society very good. Water abundant and first-rate. Prices very low. Terms easy. Some good city property may be taken in part pay. Apply to GRESHAM, ESSINGTON & CO., 74 West Main street, Louisville, Ky. fe26 d&wSaW&w1*

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—On Sixth, near Broadway; 10 rooms, water and gas. Inquire of J. C. ELROD, at his Photograph Gallery, 38 Main street, below Second. mh7 d3

FOR RENT—STORE-HOUSE—A large and well-lighted store-house on West side of Bullitt street, well suited for manufacturing. Rent $800. Apply to D. G. PARR, 162 Fourth street, south of Green. mh6 dtf

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A splendid residence, on the east side of Third street, between Chestnut and Broadway, and first house south of W. B. Hamilton's residence. Gas, water, bath-room, range, &c.; everything complete and in fine order. Apply at 334 West Main street, bet. Eighth and Ninth. W. HEFFERNAN. mh6 d6

FOR RENT—TEMPLARS' HALL—Northeast corner Eleventh and Green sts, on any of the following nights: Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday, and on Sunday for religious purposes. Keys at Dr. Geo. W. Griffith's office, s. e. cor. Eleventh and Jefferson sts. For terms, &c., apply to S. C. FITCH, Trustee, 157 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth. mh1 dtf

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A two-story brick, with basement and attic, containing 12 rooms, in good order, on corner of First and Walnut sts. Apply to GHEENS & CO., 91 West Main st. ja11 dtf

LOST.

LOST—CERTIFICATES OF STOCK—This is to notify all concerned that, having lost or mislaid the following-named certificates of stock in the Louisville and Frankfort R. R. Co., viz: No. 3,308, dated March 28, 1863, for 20 shares; No. 4,008, dated August 23, 1864, for 1½ shares; No. 4,662, dated November 21, 1866, for 11½ shares; No. 7,262, dated September 1, 1866, for 1½ shares; being, in all, 35½ shares. Now, therefore, in accordance with the provisions of the by laws of said Company, I shall make application for duplicate certificates therefor. MARY E. ROCHESTER. Louisville March 5, 1870. mh6 d6*

LOST—A BLACK POINTER BITCH—Rather small in size; toes fore tipped with white; answers to the name of "Dixie." The finder will receive a reward of $5 by leaving her at GEO. BREMER'S, corner Preston and Madison streets. mh6 d4*

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A gentleman and lady, or two or three gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board at 161 Seventh st. mh6 d3*

BOARDING—A family can be accommodated with splendid front room, unfurnished, also a few day boarders, by application to No. 163 Chestnut, between Third and Fourth. References exchanged. mh6 d3

BOARDING—A gentleman and lady, or two or three gentlemen, can be accommodated with good private board in a pleasant and central location. Address O., this office. mh5 d3*

BOARDING—A nicely furnished front room, with board in a private family. Location central. References exchanged. Address N., this office. fe21 dtf

BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE—In the matter of R. H. CRITTENDEN, bankrupt—In Bankruptcy. The creditors of the estate of said bankrupt are hereby notified to appear before John H. Ward, Register in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 14 Center street, Louisville, Ky., at 9 o'clock A. M. of March 19, 1870, to show cause, if any they have, why a proposition of compromise made by D. Eldrett and C. R. Simmons, surviving members of the late firm of Henry J. Lyons & Co., of New York City, of a claim against them, belonging to said estate, should not be accepted. STEPHEN R. JONES, Assignee. mh7 3&3

PUBLIC SALES.

Government Sale of Engineers' Stores.

THERE will be sold, at public auction, at the Naval Station in Mound City, Ill., on TUESDAY, the 22d day of March, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., a miscellaneous assortment of property appertaining to the bureau of steam engineering, Navy Department, consisting of Tools and Appliances, Scrap, Bar, and Sheet Copper; Rubber Hose, Iron, Hydraulic Jacks, White, Red, and Black Lead; Lard and Linseed Oil, Pumps, Copper Pipe, Gas Pipe, Gum Hemp, and Cotton Packing, &c.; also one Brass Engine, 18-inch diameter and 20-inch stroke, and Steam Pipe; the whole appraised at $[illegible].

Terms—Cash on day of sale. Articles to be removed without delay.

By order of the Commandant.

L. A. FRAILEY,
Paymaster U. S. N.

Dated at Mound City, Ill., March 2, 1870.
mh7,10,15&19

USE
SCHROEDER'S
BITTERS
FOR
COCKTAILS
J. H. SCHROEDER & SONS
LOUISVILLE KY.

WINTERSMITH'S

TONIC SYRUP,

—OR—

IMPROVED CHILL CURE!

A Certain Remedy for Every Form of

FEVER AND AGUE.

Contains No Quinine or Arsenic.

Is Pleasant to the Taste.

Chills Once Broken Do Not Return.

It accomplishes the work by removing the cause of the disease. Unlike [illegible] generally, it requires no purgative [illegible] to be taken with it, the medicine itself acting gently and agreeably upon the Liver and Bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely checking it, as is the case where quinine and arsenic are used, which medicines are the principal ingredients of most of the [illegible] in the market. All who have had Chills and Fever, and have taken quinine or arsenic, are aware that the medicines often leave the system in an unhealthy condition, making it more difficult to relieve it of their effects than of the original disease.

Wintersmith's Improved Chill Cure leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition with no bad effects in any way [illegible]

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

WINTERSMITH'S

WORM CANDY

—OR—

SANTONIN LOZENGES!

The most reliable Vermifuge ever offered to the public. Entirely harmless. Safe for children of any age.

Thousands of children die annually for want of a reliable Worm Destroyer. This can be depended upon as a certain remedy.

CHILDREN ARE FOND OF THEM

Extract from letters received daily: "Send me one gross Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges. None others give the same satisfaction."

Price 25 cents per box.

WINTERSMITH'S

IODIZED

Sarsaparilla and Stillingia,

The Great Blood Purifier,

Contains three grains Iodide Potash to the dose.

A certain cure for all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood,

SUCH AS

Scrofula or King's Evil,	Pimples on the Face,
	Boils,
Cutaneous Diseases,	Erysipelas,
Rheumatic Diseases,	Sore Eyes,
Syphilis,	Scald-Head,
Mercurial Diseases,	Tetter Affections,
Dyspepsia,	General Debility,
Costiveness,	Low Spirits,
Liver Complaint,	Female Complaints,
Loss of Appetite,	&c.

It is not a secret nostrum, but is prescribed and recommended by all intelligent physicians.

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

WINTERSMITH'S

EXTRACT BUCHU,

AND

Pareira Brava,

THE GREAT DIURETIC,

A CERTAIN AND SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR

Calculus Gravel, Non-retention or Incontinence of the Urine, Mucous Discharges, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Inflammation of the Bladder, Gleet, Diabetes, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs.

It has all the virtues of the fresh Buchu leaves, greatly increased in its efficacy by being combined with the other ingredients (Pareira Brava, Cubebs, Juniper Berries, and Spirits of Nitre) in such a way as to add greatly to its curative powers.

In all cases of weakness arising from diseases that have been neglected or not properly cured it is a specific. It is also of great service in many diseases peculiar to the female sex, and especially is it so at that period termed

CHANGE OF LIFE.

Prepared with great care and skill by a chemist of long experience.

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

PETER, POWERS & COOPER,

(SUCCESSORS TO WILSON, PETER & CO.)

Wholesale Druggists,

273 Main Street, bet. Seventh and Eighth

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

General Wholesale Agents.

☞ For sale by all Druggists. 1d